

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Plugged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

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ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905.

NO. 48

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

What They Are Doing and Where They Go—Some Interesting Items

NEWS AROUND TOWN

Short Local News Gathered in Our Journeys About the Little Village

ELGIN, ILL., July 17—Butter firm at 20c. Output of the week, 975,000 lbs.

Just received a line of men's sporting boots. John Engman.

Lloyd Haynes of Chicago is visiting with relatives here this week.

Ira Soules was transacting business in Chicago Tuesday.

Just received a new line of ladies shoes from F. Mayer, Milwaukee. John Engman.

Mrs. Hegeman has a new cement sidewalk in front of her residence on Lake street.

Mrs. N. K. Seymour and son Burge are visiting with her mother at Spring Prairie, Wis.

Miss Lena Peterson of Chicago is visiting with relatives and friends here this week.

Still a few more odds and ends left of ladies oxfords at very low prices. John Engman.

Raymond Emerson of Chicago spent a few days of this week with Antioch friends.

For sale—cheap one dark bay mare, will make a safe and gentle riding horse. D. A. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson of Chicago were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Williams over Sunday.

Write to Alden, Biddinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs.

Supervisor Simons and J. B. Burnett were transacting business in Waukegan Tuesday.

New and second hand pianos and sewing machines for sale or rent, or will trade for horses. L. B. Grice.

Bert Moore of Chicago spent Sunday at the home of his grandmother Mrs. Moore at this place.

Lost—A gold hat pin with raised monogram, between Antioch and Lake Marie. Reward for returning to this office.

Members of the Court of Honor will please pay their dues for the month of July at the State Bank of Antioch. S. J. Eakle, recorder.

While driving a horse at Libertyville on Tuesday of this week, Ben Ames had the misfortune to be thrown from the sulky and have his head quite badly cut.

Rev. John R. Willott of Chicago will occupy the pulpit of the Methodist church next Sunday morning and evening. All services of the church held at the usual hours.

On Wednesday afternoon July 26, the Woman's Home Missionary society will hold their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Ivester. A good attendance is desired. Nettie Welch, sec'y.

Hay is the one thing that now occupies the attention of farmers. The crop is the largest known in many years and if it can be saved without damage from the rain, there will be no complaint for lack of feed next winter.

Low rates round trip to the south west, Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas and Missouri, via. Frisco system, the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Return limit twenty-one days, stopover in both directions. For further information address Geo. E. Webb, Immigration agent, Antioch, Ill.

Lessons on the Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar and Mandolin and instruction in Harmony may be had at the studio of Prof. O. A. Linnerren, Antioch. Can furnish the above instruments carefully selected, and at low prices. The piano handled is high grade and unsurpassed in beauty of tone, evenness of scale, workmanship and durability. Prof. O. A. Linnerren. 32m8

A Chicago party stopping at Frank Setek's at Loon Lake, on Friday of last week caught two of the largest black bass that have been captured so far this season. The largest one weighed five and three quarters pounds and the smaller one tipped the scales at four and three quarters pounds. The lucky fisherman is justly proud of his catch and is having them mounted.

Men's University patent leather shoes for \$3.50 at John Engman's.

Mrs. Ed Neff has returned home from a two months visit at Chetek, Wis.

Edgar McGovern of Chicago, a veteran of the civil war, is the guest of his niece Mrs. Charles Webb at this place.

Mrs. W. C. Moore and daughter Elinor of Chicago spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Moore and daughter at this place.

The Angola cemetery society of Lake Villa was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cribb on Victoria street, Tuesday afternoon. A large gathering of members and friends of the society were present.

If you want to buy a house and lot in the village of Antioch call on us, we have some good bargains, a 7 room house, good cellar, and cistern, lot 66x300, good shade trees, fine location, price \$1050. A 12 room house, deep well, 2 cisterns, fine porch, lot 60x100, location good, this is cheap, price \$1650. Two lots on Park street, 1 on Lake street, 3 on North Main street and 3 on Pleasant Ave. James & Johnson.

The business men of Delevan, Wis., are taking a unique way to get even with the mail order houses of Chicago. They paid the drayman \$40 a month to get the names of those receiving freight from the mail order houses. When one of these parties went into a store to buy anything on credit he was refused, no matter how good his financial standing was. When they had butter and eggs they were told to sell their produce to Montgomery Ward & Co., or Sears, Roebuck & Co. The result was that a new put on a cash basis and the people were forced to quit trading with mail order houses.

Miss Lillie Watson entertained the "jolly bunch" Wednesday evening July 12 in honor of Miss Gyneth Rich of Grayslake. The evening was pleasantly spent with game, a wheel of fortune, songs, etc. The feature of the evening was a card with a set of questions for each to answer. The answer to each was the word heart with a suffix answering the question. A prize was given to the lady and gentleman having the most questions answered correctly. Ethel Thayer captured lady's prize and James Young the gentleman's. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harden, Misses Bertha Gauger, Laura and Ruth Williams, Mary Blair, Ethel Thayer, Alice Cunningham, Elizabeth Webb, Lillie and Mabel Turner, Messrs Earl Wedge, Geo Gollwitzer, John Brogan, George Bartlett, Harvey Watson, James Young, Alex Gauger, Will Gauger, Eugene Runyard, Elmer Gullidge and Roy Pierce. At about half past eleven a dainty luncheon was served to which all did ample justice, after which the guests departed for their homes vowing each and every one, that it was the best they had ever attended.

The worst fire in the history of the village of Silver Lake occurred just after 10 o'clock on Thursday evening of last week when the big ice house owned by the Tewes Ice company, of Chicago, was completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss variously estimated at from \$35,000 to \$50,000. The origin of the fire was a mystery and the flames spread so rapidly that the little band of fire fighters was not able to make any headway against them. In less than an hour the vast structure had been completely destroyed.

The house was one of the largest in Kenosha county. It had a capacity of 50,000 tons of ice and was erected last fall at a cost of \$30,000. The company had been shipping ice from the house for several months, so when the fire came there was but 30,000 tons of ice left.

The loss is stated to be \$30,000 on the building and the loss from the ice is a problem. Steps were taken to move the ice to some other house, but at the best the ice can only be used for cooling purposes and the company will lose at least one-half its value. The total value of the 30,000 tons of ice would be in the neighborhood of \$35,000.

The officers of the company hurried to Silver Lake from Chicago and immediate preparations were made for re-building the house. In the meantime the company has arranged to have all orders filled by the Haegle Ice company, which has large houses at Camp Lake and Salem.

Notice.

Sealed bids will be received from date up to August 1, 1905, for janitor work in the Antioch public school. The school directors reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of School Directors.

Send bids to Wm. F. Tiffany, Clerk of School Board.

AERONAUT IS KILLED

Man Loses His Life by the Collapse of His Machine at Santa Clara, Cal.

HE FALLS 2,000 FEET

Device Invented by Prof. Montgomery Becomes Unmanageable in Dizzy Flight

In the presence of 2,000 persons who had gathered at the Santa Clara college grounds, Santa Clara, Cal., to witness the flight of Prof. John J. Montgomery's aeroplane, the machine collapsed when at a height of 2,000 feet, and Aeronaut Daniel Maloney was hurled to the ground. His skull was fractured and he died an hour later. The wings of the flying machine were splintered into matchwood. Women fainted as they saw the aeronaut fall to death.

The weather conditions were perfect. There was perfect calm, and the balloon was released without a mishap. While thousands gazed on the diminishing outline of the airship, Maloney could be seen seated upon a little saddle of the aeroplane ready to cut loose when the highest point in the ascent had been reached.

When the machine was but a speck in the sky, balloon and aeroplane slowly parted company, and a cry of relief burst from the crowd as the airship settled gently in the air, buoyed only by its own wings.

Suddenly a murmur of alarm came from those who were gazing at the airship, for almost without warning the device refused to obey the guiding hand of the aeronaut, described a short circle, plunged to the left and nearly overturned.

Maloney could be seen struggling with the guide wires, but in an instant it was seen that his efforts were futile. The machine trembled for a moment like a bird with a broken wing and fell swiftly.

One of the rear wings collapsed as the aeroplane gained added impetus, then the mate snapped from its support and fluted limp in the air. The front wings still remained outspread, and checked to a slight degree the swiftness of the descent.

At the first sign of disaster the crowd broke into a wild scramble for the spot where it was thought the doomed aeronaut must fall. Maloney was found lying limp and apparently lifeless among the broken remnants of the aeroplane. The rear part of the machine was smashed and splintered into a hundred pieces, but the front wings which had striven to save the daring rider from destruction, were still outspread beside him.

From the wreck of the machine the dying man was carried unconscious, but still breathing heavily. He did not gain consciousness. An examination proved that Maloney's neck was broken and his skull crushed by the framework of the aeroplane. The bones of one leg also were broken and he was injured internally.

The disaster was probably due to the guy rope catching one of the wings of the aeroplane as it was liberated and crushed it.

Camille.

At the opera house last Saturday evening the May Homer Company, of the Avenue Theatre, Chicago, presented to the people of Antioch that thrilling and fascinating play, "Camille," which proved a great success. It was a genuine treat to the people of this town, and those who witnessed the play expressed themselves as being well pleased. The company drew a large crowd, and should the company play a return engagement next year, it will be greeted with a packed-to-the-door house.

Exchange Screenings.

The best graduating course a girl can take after receiving a common school education is a thorough course in roastology, bolology, stichology, darnology, patchology and general domesticology.

General W. W. Blackmar, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died suddenly at Boise City, Idaho, as the result of an attack of nephritis. General Blackmar was making a visit to the Grand Army Posts of the West when the final summons came.

One exchange thinks that merchants should be more prompt in presenting their accounts. A druggist in one place sent a young man a bill two years old. The first part of the bill had a charge for a box of chocolates. At the other end was a charge for one nursing bottle. How time flies.

Frank Rock a trumpeter in Company E, Twenty-seventh Infantry at Fort Sheridan, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver on Wednesday evening. The shooting followed a quarrel with his wife, to whom he had been married but a short time. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

The Lake County Board of Review now has its full quota of members, Judge Jones having appointed J. C. Biddiscom, of Waukegan, in place of Charles Brown, of Gurnee, the latter gentleman being unable to serve owing to business reasons. Later the Board in a preliminary session selected M. C. Decker principal of the Deerfield high school to act as its clerk and chairman Miller announces the body will hold the first of its regular sessions on Monday. Any one desiring to secure a readjustment of their assessment must file complaint with the clerk of the board in writing on or before the first Monday in August.

"LIBERTY CORNERS," NAME OF A PLAY.

Among the plays recently copyrighted in the Library of Congress at Washington is a four act comedy drama entitled "Liberty Corners," by Anthony E. Wills, who lived in Kenosha county for several years and who has been a frequent visitor in that vicinity since he went East.

The play is said to be rural in its theme and the title might lead one to believe that the little lonely "Corners" near the village of Salem were to be dramatized.

However, a perusal of the manuscript clears away any idea or conclusion that might be made along this line, for the play is a simple story of love and devotion which takes place in a pretty country village created in the author's mind.

Mr. Wills has written many rural plays, notably "A Country Town," "Oak Farm" and "The Portsmouth Light." His latest, "Liberty Corners," will be produced next season through Sanger & Jordan, of the Empire Theatre, New York.



When George C. French, the Wisconsin Central conductor, died at Marshfield a few months ago, he was believed to possess considerable of this world's goods, as he was known to be economical and saving, but an inspection of his belongings showed only a roll of money supposed to be only a few hundred dollars. This roll was put away for safe keeping and not counted at the time. A closer examination was made subsequently, however, when the fact was disclosed that all the bills in the roll bore the denomination of \$100, aggregating between \$7,000 and \$8,000. Mr. French never kept a bank account and it was thought that he had a safety deposit box in Milwaukee or Chicago. It seems though that he considered his trunk a good enough place in which to keep his valuables.

Death of Charles Dowell.

Charles Dowell, aged 63 years, one of the best known of the pioneers of the western part of Kenosha county, died at his home in the village of Wilmet on Thursday evening after a long illness from dropsy. The funeral was held from the residence on Saturday.

The deceased was born in Dorchester, England, and came to this country in the early fifties, and settled in the vicinity of Wilmet. During the time that the Chicago and Rockford branch of the Northwestern was being built Mr. Dowell was in charge of a boarding house at Twin Lakes, and was well known to many of the railway men. He is survived by three sons, Charles of Detroit, George and Arthur of Wilmet and by one daughter, Mrs. Annie Maden of Wilmet.

Enormous Weight.

Greenland whale is equal in weight to eighty-eight elephants or 140 bears.

NEW LAWS IN EFFECT

Which Were Passed at the Last Illinois General Assembly

LAWS PROHIBIT MUCH

Short Extracts of the New Laws are Given Below and Should be Carefully Read

The following are extracts of laws passed by the last General Assembly, which are of interest to the people of this vicinity:

Prohibiting the use of live pigeons, fowl or other birds for the purpose of target practice, or to be shot at, either for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship. Penalty, not less than \$20, or more than \$100, or imprisonment in county jail not exceeding 30 days.

On and after July 1st, the Road Commissioners shall select and prepare a suitable pound near the center of the Township and appoint a pound master.

All assignments of wages must be made in writing and acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace in the Township in which the assignee resides, when wages are thus assigned, such notice shall, within 3 days be served upon the person or persons from whom wages are due, provided further that, in case of a married man, such assignment must be signed by his wife also; no assignment to cover a greater period than 6 months.

Cities and villages shall have power to levy in addition to the amount now allowed by law, a direct annual tax of not more than 1 cent on the dollar upon all property in the village, not to exceed a period of 30 years, to be used solely for the purpose of purchase, construction or enlarging of water works, providing three-fourths of all the voters voting shall vote in favor of such contract and tax.

No suit for personal injuries against any incorporation, city or town shall be valid unless same is commenced within one year from time such injury was received.

Village clerk shall be elected for two years, instead of one as heretofore.

Age of consent of females, raised from 14 to 16 years.

No divorced person shall marry for a period of one year, except the persons divorced may re-marry. In cases of adultery the guilty party may not marry for a period of two years; penalty, not less than one or more than three years in jail.

Primary elections of all parties to be held on the same day, said primary elections to be held on the last Saturday of April, A. D. 1906, and every two years thereafter. A political party means one which cast at least 10 per cent. of all votes cast at the last general election.

All judges of the general elections shall be judges of the primary elections, and the laws covering general elections shall apply to primary elections, excepting the hours of holding same, which shall be from 12 M. o'clock to 7 P. M. In order to get a name on the primary election ballot; for Governor, a petition of 5,000 legal voters and a fee of \$500; Representative in Congress, \$100; State Senator, \$50; Representative, \$25, backed by a petition signed by 5 per cent. of the legal voters of his party.

Witness fees, county court \$1.00, and 5 cents per mile each way for necessary travel.

Game license is now 75 cents instead of \$1.10 as before. \$15 for non-resident.

No male under 18 or female under 16 can marry, male over 18 and under 21 and female over 16 and under 18 must have consent of parent or guardian.

All mortgages, both real and personal, shall be acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace or the County Judge or any Deputy Clerk of any municipal court in said county.

Proposals.

Notice to Building Contractors:

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of school district number three of the town of Bristol, county of Kenosha, state of Wisconsin, until July 31, 1905, for a two-story brick veneered 26'-10" x 44'-10" school house. The successful bidder will be required to furnish bonds. Plans and specifications may be seen at the clerk's office in the village of Bristol. The bids to be opened at 2 p. m. August 1st, 1905. The Board reserves the right to refuse any or all bids.

School Board:

J. H. Gray, Clerk,

John Jones, Director,

W. R. Turner, Treasurer.

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Dogs on the Battlefield.

It is not unreasonable to hope that in time wealthy dog owners and militia ambulance companies may take up the training of dogs to search for and carry aid to the wounded on the battlefield.—In Scribner's Magazine.

Entertaining Newspaper Features.

Probably no other newspaper in the United States can show so brilliant an array of special features as is found in the columns of The Chicago Record-Herald.

The daily and Sunday news and special features of The Chicago Record-Herald include the letters of William E. Curtis and Walter Wellman. The Record-Herald's special New York dispatches, its unparalleled foreign news service, embracing its own special cables with those of the New York Herald, the New York World and the associated Press; its pages devoted to the markets and financial and commercial intelligence—exhaustive to the most satisfactory degree—its popular sporting page, its extended editorial department, Kier's humorous Alternating Currents, "Stories of the Day," the departments of railroad and insurance news, music and drama, society and clubs, the column of book reviews, the continued story, the "Woman Beautiful" department, the daily fashion article, "Meals for a Day," news of the great lakes, etc.—all uniting to furnish to the people of Chicago and the Northwest a newspaper which commands itself to discriminating readers as only a newspaper can which combines the world-wide facilities of the greatest metropolitan newspapers of modern times.

To Zion City by Electric.

It is authoritatively stated that arrangements have been made whereby the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad company is to run its cars over the Fox Lake line from Genesee street, Waukegan, to Edison Court, thus making it possible to open the Zion City line in the immediate future. This line is about completed between Zion City and the intersection of Washington street and Edison Court, Waukegan, and it is believed that the C. & M. company will be able to operate cars to Dowie's town the latter part of August.

While it is hinted the arrangement in question presages the outright purchase of the Fox Lake line by the Frost people, Manager Wynn of the former company declares it is but temporary, and in return for the accommodation power for the Fox Lake line is furnished by the C. & M. company during the term of the contract.

However this may be it would prove most fortunate if the Frost interests had acquired the road, as it would then doubtless be extended to Fox Lake as originally intended and otherwise improved.

World's Largest Island.

The largest island in the world is New Guinea, 306,000 square miles; Great Britain is 83,826.

M'HENRY CO. FAIR SPEED PROGRAM

The speed program at the County Fair to be held at Woodstock, Ill., August 28 to September 1, promises to be a great drawing card.—N. B. Hanor, superintendent of speed, is looking up this part of the program with great interest and he promises the visitors to the fair something great in this line. Two thousand dollars in purses are offered, which will undoubtedly serve to draw many good horses to the annual fair. The program will consist of the following races:

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

Gentlemen's Driving Race, for trotters and pacers, half-mile heats 3 in 5, to wagon, driven by owner and owned in county July 1, 1905. Horse that has never started in a race. First prize, rubber tire runabout; second prize, fine track harness; third prize, fine road harness.

Sheldahl Pony Running Race. Purses \$20.00, divided into three moneys.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

2:25 pace.....\$250

2:40 trot.....200

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

2:15 pace.....\$300

2:30 trot.....250

County Green Mixed Race, for horses that never started in a race and owned in county July 1, 1905.....125

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

2:15 trot.....\$300

2:35 pace.....200

Robert Wilkes, 2:00 1/4

Will make the season of 1905 at my barn in Antioch, and can until further notice, be found there for service every Monday and Tuesday. Terms \$20.00 to insure.

H. Herman.

Jim H. Medcoe.

The Percheron Stallion is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America and his number is 41077. Is black, foaled in August, 1902, and weighs 1550. A well built colt with good bone and action. His third dam has eight top crosses. Terms—\$8.00 to insure. Can be seen at his home 2 1/4 miles north and 2 miles west of Salem station. For further particulars call on or address

J. H. RAYBURN, Antioch, Ill.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Kansas receivers for the Devlin estate in Topeka declare the production of coal from the Devlin mines will pay all claims against the estate, and they intend to utilize every coal miner they can get, and will not confine themselves to the use of union labor.

Estimates of the value of the wheat crop in western Kansas show that in many cases the crop for this year is worth four times the price of the land, based on sales at the beginning of the year. The southwestern crop estimate is 104,000,000 bushels of winter wheat.

"It would only be hanging a millstone about our necks to restore the union forcibly," said King Oscar to Dr. Hugo Gans, while discussing the tangled affairs of Sweden and Norway. "For my part I have forgiven the Norwegians, and hope to God that the Swedish people will also remain calm."

The Union passenger station at 10th and Broadway, Louisville, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of over \$350,000. The fire occurred at a time when few trains were in, and only a small crowd of passengers was in the building. There was no panic and no casualties ensued. Defective insulation on electric wires is thought to have caused the fire.

The Baptist congress in London approved the constitution of the new Baptist world alliance, the objects being to promote good fellowship and co-operation among the Baptists of all countries. The Executive Committee will consist of seven members from the United States, five from Great Britain, two from Canada and seven from the rest of the world.

The standing of the base ball clubs in the National League is as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
New York... 50 23 Cincinnati... 42 33	
Pittsburgh... 50 31 St. Louis... 30 51	
Philadelphia... 47 32 Boston... 25 55	
Chicago... 47 34 Brooklyn... 23 50	

Standing of the American League:	W. L.	W. L.
Cleveland... 40 27 Boston... 33 36		
Chicago... 44 28 New York... 32 38		
Philadelphia... 43 30 St. Louis... 29 47		
Detroit... 37 37 Washington... 20 47		

Standing of the American Association:	W. L.	W. L.
Minneapolis... 52 31 Indianapolis... 39 42		
Columbus... 52 32 Louisville... 41 45		
Milwaukee... 48 34 Toledo... 29 51		
St. Paul... 40 43 Kansas City... 29 52		

Standing of the Western League:	W. L.	W. L.
Des Moines... 47 23 Omaha... 30 32		
Denver... 45 29 Pueblo... 23 49		
Sioux City... 49 30 St. Joseph... 21 48		

NEWS NUGGETS.

The steamboat Clyde of Stillwater was struck by a storm when opposite Minneapolis, Minn., capsized and sunk. The crew escaped.

Alleging that they are not being paid standard wages, the 250 employees of the Hazel Mountain Coal Company at Black Ridge, Pa., went on strike.

Coroner Siegelstein's inquiry into the fatal wreck of the Twentieth Century limited train at Mentor, Ohio, closed without locating the blame.

W. B. Howell, a millionaire cotton planter of Pine Bluff, Ark., committed suicide in New York because physicians were unable to save him from blindness.

Emile Arton, one of the principal figures in the old Panama canal scandal, was found dead at his apartments in Paris, in circumstances indicating suicide.

As a result of the explosion of the boiler of a thrashing machine near Blackstone, Kan., Daniel Tobias was killed. John Hildreth and Roy Wyckoff were injured.

By the accidental overturning of a rowboat on Keuka Lake, Rochester, N. Y., Miss Maude Masten, of Pennyan and Miss Renner Faulkner of Mansfield, Pa., were drowned.

Mrs. Charles F. Joy, wife of the Missouri Congressman who canceled his engagement to accompany the Taft party to Manila, has mysteriously disappeared from Los Angeles, Cal.

The National Association of Automobile Dealers was organized in Buffalo, N. Y., W. C. Jaynes of Buffalo being elected president and H. C. Wilcox of Buffalo secretary-treasurer.

Representative George F. Chapline was convicted at Little Rock of conspiracy to bribe in connection with a bill before the Arkansas Legislature, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25.

A party of Russians in this country but a short time, threw a nitroglycerin bomb into the Hazleton house in Potomac, Pa. It dropped upon soft material, and that fact saved it from exploding.

In the presence of her mother, Bessie Barnes, aged 15 years, was shot dead on the street in front of her home in St. Louis. Mrs. Mary Gardner, aged 30 years, is under arrest charged with the shooting.

The Koreans have selected a clergyman as their representative to go to Washington and urge before President Roosevelt that the Hermit Kingdom be granted a pledge of independence at the conference.

The National Association of Sheriffs will convene at St. Paul Aug. 8 for a three days' session. A feature of the program of entertainment, it is announced, will be the hanging of two murderers, Gottschalk and Williams.

In a feud battle near Lee City, Ky., Frank Smith and his two sons, William and Manfred, were shot and killed. Scott McQuinn, leader of the McQuinn faction in the Smith-McQuinn feud, who is said to have killed the men, surrendered himself.

Mrs. George Henry Maynard of Denver has invented a machine which darts socks, doing the work much more rapidly than could be done by hand and turning out as smooth work as the best ever seen. The darning can be attached to a sewing machine, and any rate of speed can be attained.

FAMED MIND IN BLIGHT.

Ex-Speaker Henderson Now a Mental and Physical wreck.

Living over again the days of his glory on the battlefield, sending messages to imaginary secretaries as if he still were one of the chiefs of the nation, Col. David B. Henderson of Iowa is existing at his Dubuque home in an enfeebled mental state that threatens to carry him to the grave.

Calling for his musket and dwelling in fancy amid the battle scenes of forty years ago, the man who has devoted the better part of his life to the service of his country as soldier, statesman and orator, is a pitiful wreck of his former self. Paralysis has set its seal upon him, and a stroke of paralysis, suffered three weeks ago, has brought him to a condition which physicians pronounced hopeless.

Not long ago Speaker of the national House of Representatives and therefore second only to the President of the United States in power, Col. Henderson now is only the shadow of his former self, haunted by dreams of his former greatness and cherishing an ambition that is doomed to disappointment.

The secret of Col. Henderson's retirement from the speakership of Congress and from public life in 1902 is known at



DAVID B. HENDERSON.

last—a mental difficulty that finally has defeated him after years of heroic suffering that resulted from a wound received in the war of the rebellion.

The battle of Corinth, where he received the wound that cast a shadow over his entire subsequent life, is the event that is uppermost in his thoughts, now confused beyond hope of repair. It was at Corinth that Col. Henderson, then a captain in an Iowa regiment, received a wound in the foot which resulted in amputation after amputation, until at last almost the whole of one leg had been removed by the surgeons.

Col. Henderson had been in fair health until he was laid low by the stroke of paralysis. He was able to converse rationally with his family and friends at most times, but since the acute attack he has been incompetent of mind and physically he is barely able to move across his room at the Hotel Julien. The recent stroke affected his right side, and aside from this he suffers constantly from insomnia. Even in his brief periods of sleep he imagines himself either on the battlefield or in the legislative halls at Washington, shouting out his orders and parliamentary rulings with the great voice that time has never weakened.

GEN. BLACKMAR DEAD.

Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. Passes Away at Boise, Idaho.

Gen. W. W. Blackmar, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died of interstitial nephritis at Boise, Idaho, Sunday.

Blackmar arrived in Boise July 10, on tour of the Grand Army posts in the Northwest. He was ill at the time, and failed steadily until the end. The seriousness of his condition was kept from the public at Mrs. Blackmar's request.

By Gen. Blackmar's death Capt. John R. King of Baltimore, senior vice commander, becomes commander-in-chief of the Grand Army. He will continue to hold the office until the next national encampment of the order. Capt. King is pension agent for Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, with an office in Washington.

Gen. Blackmar's death was a great surprise and shock to his friends at his home in Boston. He was taken ill a fortnight ago and sent by his physicians to his country home at Hingham, but soon apparently improved so much that it was deemed safe to permit him to continue his tour of the Northwest, begun early in the year.

The late Grand Army commander was born at Bristol, Pa., July 25, 1841. He enlisted in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, but subsequently joined the First West Virginia. He served with distinction through the war, and at Five Forks was promoted to the rank of captain. During the administration of three Governors, Long, Talbot and Rice, he was Judge Advocate General of Massachusetts.

All Around the Globe.

As a result of an electrical storm at Fort Worth, Texas, two persons were killed by coming in contact with live wires.

At Winona, Minn., the 11-month-old child of S. E. Olsen crawled overboard from a houseboat into the river and was drowned.

At a meeting of the New York grain trade at the produce exchange, New York, it has been decided to authorize trading in grain future contracts of 1,000 bushels. The present minimum contract is 5,000 bushels.

The Goderich (Ont.) Elevator and Transit Company's elevator was destroyed by fire with 200,000 bushels of wheat. Loss \$200,000.

Col. Jefferson E. Doolittle, a prominent mine owner and capitalist of California, has died suddenly in San Francisco. He was a partner in many adventures with John Hay Hammond.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa of Japan, who are now in London, have abandoned their project to visit America because of lack of time, and will sail direct to Yokohama by way of the Suez canal.

DIGGING THE CANAL.

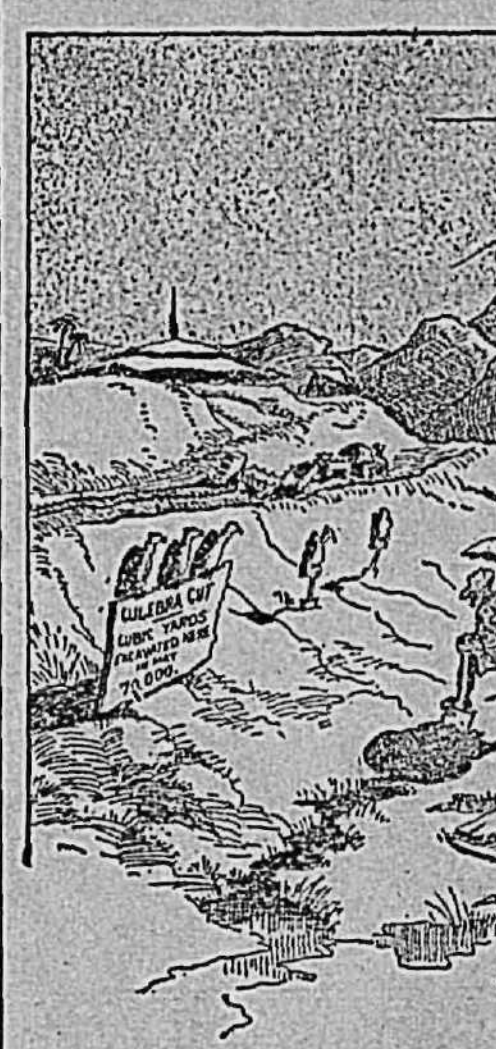
SLOW PROGRESS BEING MADE ON THE PANAMA Isthmus.

Vexatious Delay Seems Owing Chiefly to the Dissatisfaction of Americans with Conditions—The Rain, Yellow Fever and Malaria.

Slowly and unwillingly the American government is awakening to the immensity of the task of digging the Panama canal, writes Junius B. Wood in the Chicago Inter Ocean. A year has elapsed since the starting of the actual work on the isthmus and all that has been accomplished of permanent value is the excavation of a comparatively trifling amount of material and the partial organization of a working force.

Unexpected and serious obstacles both in the field of work and in this country have impeded the work. Situations which could not be foreseen on paper or accounted for in figured estimates have arisen. On all sides they have sprung up—varying from friction with the officials at Washington over problems of policy to squabbles with negro laborers over the necessity of coffee with every meal. But the problem which is of most interest to the general public, and which has made it almost impossible to form an effective working organization from its shifting personnel, is the dissatisfaction of the American employees.

Panama is distasteful to the person



THE PANAMA CANAL, FROM TELEGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.—Chicago Tribune.

from a northern clime. Just as an artistic photograph brings out the beauty and striking features of the scenery, so do the official reports and interviews describe Panama. Souvenir postals show it to be a land of pleasant sunshine, waving palms and picturesque houses, gorgeous fruits, and bubbling rivers. All these exist, but the countless odors, the ever present black buzzards, the all covering pall of dirt, the damp, depressing, fever-laden atmosphere, the dusky man and woman and dozing children that eat, live and sleep on the dirt floor of the pretty thatched huts, do not show on the postal cards.

The person who goes to the isthmus from the United States knows from his appointment papers just what he is entitled to. He can be assured that it will be carried out to the letter, if not in the spirit. He knows the amount of his salary, his hours of work, how many weeks of vacation and sick leave he will

receive each year, and that part of his living expenses will be borne by the government. That much of the picture is apparent, and he probably adds a little dark coloring on account of current reports of fever and disease. However, not until one sees Panama does he appreciate the dull monotony and the emptiness of life in that section of the tropics. This is the reason why so many return to the States on the next steamer; others wait only long enough to earn their passage home, and so few have any sincere interest in their work or expect to remain for any length of time.

That something is wrong with the general conditions is shown by the fact that defections are not confined to the ranks of subordinate clerks and ordinary workmen, but that men holding supervising and executive positions are leaving and returning to the States. With such conditions, work has necessarily lagged. A man often does not take time to become more than partially familiar with the duties of his position before he resigns or quits and a new man must be sent down from the United States to learn the work.

Rain and Fever.

The rainy season started about April 1. All outdoor work until the season closes, in November, is now carried on under difficulties which are unknown in a temperate climate. One or more showers—cloudbursts they would be called in this country—are of practically daily occurrence. Sometimes they continue for hours, or even days, but the usual program is a shower of about an hour's duration every morning and every afternoon. In the intervals when the sun

shines things dry quickly, but when it does not appear the atmosphere is painfully depressing. Under this downpour the ground becomes moist and unstable, the beds of dry creeks become boiling mountain torrents, and for weeks, and sometimes months, interior towns are cut off from all communication with one another, except by way of the oceans.

The dread yellow fever accompanies the rainy season and is most active during July. No precautions thus far found have availed to prevent it. It strikes suddenly and hard, and within five days the victim is either on the road to recovery or is dead. A person may be feeling in the best of health in the evening, but wake up with a splitting headache and with chills and pains in his joints in the morning. Before noon his temperature will have risen above 100 degrees, and a quick trip to the hospital is the only chance of saving his life.

EQUITABLE EVIDENCE IS AMPLE.

Regarded Sufficient to Begin Civil and Criminal Actions.

The one thing that the Equitable Assurance Society testimony before Francis Hendricks, superintendent of insurance, does is to furnish Attorney General Mayer and District Attorney Jerome ample evidence on which to begin criminal and civil prosecutions against many individuals.

Chairman Odell has announced that the present Legislature must enact remedial laws doing away with Wall street control of great companies in which the money of the people is deposited.

Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator, will, a correspondent says, have to resign from the board of directors of the Equitable society. He will be given an opportunity to send over his resignation from Europe, where he now is making his annual rounds. If it is not forthcoming in reasonable time he will be forced out by the trustees. It is said that Grover Cleveland will not stand longer for Mr. Depew's connection with the society.

A strong demand is being made by Yale men that Depew resign from the Yale corporation, the university governing body, because of the scandal involved in his connection with the Equitable Life Society.

The Supreme Court of Canada at Ottawa has decided in the case of Gaynor and Greene that there is no appeal from the decision of the courts of king's bench at Quebec, which holds that they should be handed over to the United States government under extradition proceedings.

John R. McLean's resignation as national committeeman from Ohio is to be followed by a change in the policy of his newspaper, the Cincinnati Enquirer, from a Democratic to a Republican paper, according to his old associates.

A Valuable Secret.

Squire Hayrix—I seed a advertisement in th' paper 'tother day, sayin' ez heow fer a dollar yew could learn heow 't make fence posts last; so I took an' sent on th' dollar.

Deacon Cornstack—An' did yew find out?

Squire Hayrix—Yes, by hen! Th' feller wrote back an' sed th' best way ter make 'em last wuz 't make th' fence first.

Friendly Criticism.

Scribbles—I say, old man, I've a great mind to write a book.

Dribbles—I doubt it.

Scribbles—Doubt my ability to write a book?

Dribbles—Not at all. Any fool can write a book; but I'm doubtful about your having a great mind.

Reads Like a Miracle.

Moravia, N. Y., July 17.—(Special.)—Bordering on the miraculous is the case of Mrs. Benj. Wilson, of this place. Suffering from Sugar Diabetes, she wasted away till from weighing 200 lbs. she barely tipped the scales at 130 lbs. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her. Speaking of her cure, her husband says:

"My wife suffered everything from Sugar Diabetes. She was sick four years and doctored with two doctors, but received no benefit. She had no much pain all over her that she could not rest day or night. The doctors said that she could not live.

"Then an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and they helped her right from the start. Five boxes of them cured her. Dodd's Kidney Pills were a God-sent remedy to us and we recommend them to all suffering from Kidney Disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney Diseases, including Bright's Disease, and all Kidney aches, including Rheumatism.

TWO YEARS OF AGONY.

One Cake of Cuticura Soap and One Box of Cuticura Cured Baby's Awful Itch.

"When my sister was eighteen months old a humor broke out on her shoulders, extending clear across the back. For two years it caused her intense suffering. It would scab over and then crack open and a watery matter ooze from it. Then the scabs would fall off and it would be raw for a time. We had several different doctors and tried everything we could think of, but without effecting a cure. Then we got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, which cured her completely and without scar or blemish. (Signed) Little Chase Walker, 5 Tremont street, Woodford, Me."

An Important Legal Victory.

Allen S. Olmsted, of Le Roy, N. Y., has the courage of his convictions. He is the inventor and proprietor of "Foot-Ease," a well-known proprietary article of merit and enjoying a large sale all over the world. Mr. Olmsted has been a heavy advertiser and, backed up by the superior quality of the article he has offered to the public, has been able to make a trade-mark of great value. Others have noted this with jealous eye and have sought, by underhand methods and by copying, to steal "Foot-Ease" is the word exactly fitting the crime—the benefits to be had from confusing the mind of the public. Mr. Olmsted engaged eminent counsel and brought his dishonest competitors right up into the Supreme Court of New York State, which recently granted an injunction with costs, restraining the offenders from making or selling a foot powder resembling Allen's Foot-Ease in outward form or name, or otherwise, in the article which Mr. Olmsted had made a household word on two continents. This is where Mr. Olmsted showed the courage of his convictions, for another man might have smarted under the sting of litigation, unfair competition and substitution, as accepted the situation with some grace without doing anything in particular. The entire advertising fraternity of the United States owes a debt of gratitude to Allen S. Olmsted, of Le Roy, N. Y., the owner of the trade-mark "Foot-Ease," for taking this firm stand against the buccanniers of trade who, having no inventive power themselves, are always willing to profit by another's brains and, by methods akin to those of the bushranger, become social highwaymen in stealing the benefits of long, extensive and clever advertising.

Ever Notice It?

"And that's no pipe dream!" exclaimed the man who occasionally lets out an audible thought.

"What's no pipe dream?" queried the party with the rubber habit.

"That a man never realizes how near death's door he is until he peruses a patent medicine almanac," explained the noisy thinker.

Stop Babies' Tears.

Ninety per cent of babies' troubles are caused by disordered stomach or bowels. They can all be quickly cured by a few doses of that great digestive medicine, Dr. Caldwell's (Laxative) Syrup Pepsin. It digests curdled milk, sweetens the breath, reduces fever and relieves pain. Absolutely harmless to mother or child. Sure relief in teething. Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00. Money back if it fails.

Lifting the Blockade.

He—Suppose I were to attempt to steal a kiss—would you be very angry? She—Indeed I would—if it— He—If what? She—If it got no farther than an attempt.

In a Pinch, Use Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to shake into your shoes. It treats the feet, Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Itching, Aching, Swelling, Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

An Easy Task.

Nextdoor—That new cook of yours is certainly a handsome woman. Neighbors—You bet she is. Why, all she has to do is smile at the potatoes and they are mashed.

We are never without a bottle of Pile's Cure for Consumption in our house.—Mrs. E. M. Swayze, Wakita, Okla., April 17, 1901.

The bridegroom who carries a miniature horseshoe in his pocket will always be lucky.

"Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cured my Bright's Disease and Gravel. Able physician called." Mrs. E. F. Miner, Marshall, O. 612 N. 10th

The joys of meeting pay the pangs of absence, also who could hear it.—Rowe.

Mrs. Wislowsky's Soothing Syrup for Children soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic.

Broken weather interfered in the principal retail branches, yet dealings reached a large aggregate, due to improved holiday demand, and the depletion of merchandise stocks has been of satisfactory extent. Country advices indicate that retail sales enlarged and that this feature is steadily spreading to those sections where harvesting progresses and money becomes more abundant. Records in seasonal goods have held up well for both interior and city, testifying to heavy consumption.

Wholesale lines report fair advance sales in forward selections for fall delivery and there is sustained shipment in dry goods, summer clothing, footwear and food products. Warehouse exhibits now are being prepared for the approaching advance guard of visiting buyers and the outlook favors large transactions.

The rush of building needs maintains good demand for lumber, although receipts of latter are lower, 34,763,000 feet, comparing with 40,450 feet last week. Orders have been liberal for stone, brick, cement and plumbing material. Receipts of hides were 2,114,057 pounds, against 2,890,833 pounds last week and 2,107,987 pounds a year ago. Consumers made fair purchases and the higher prices were maintained.

Primary foodstuffs again furnished active dealings, especially in the leading cereals, which were subjected to conflicting reports as to the status of new crops. Flour, however, has shown no recovery in the general demand, and millers bought wheat only to satisfy absolute needs.

Receipts of live stock, 284,000 head, compare with 245,131 head a year ago. Packing operations were large, and the monthly statement of provisions in store showed a smaller reduction than was looked for.

Bank clearings, \$178,201,450, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1904 by 8.2 per cent.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 10, against 31 last week and 10 a year ago.

Holiday Influences, Irregular weather and crop reports and reasonable shutdowns for repairs and inventories have tended to limit the turnover of the week. Too much rain in the West has retarded trade in that section, and from the South similar reports come. In the Central West, the East and Southwest, however, trade is of full volume, with good retail distribution. The sharp advance in raw cotton has had a rather stimulating effect on Southern trade sentiment, though indicating smaller than expected yields, the feeling being that higher prices will offset reduced production. The advance in raw cotton has stimulated inquiry for cotton goods, which have been generally advanced 5 to 10 per cent, and buyers complain of deliveries. Wool has strengthened, and the market for footwear, though quiet, has shown the effect of present high prices of leather and the highest prices for hides in years. Building material of all kinds reflects the demands of a record year in this respect. Pig iron has been dull and moved lower, but heavy finished products have been in good call.

Labor is well employed, and the signing of the new tin plate scale removes the only important threatening feature in industrial lines, which report no important strikes occurring. Railway earnings continue large, the gain in June being 6 per cent. May net earnings exceed last year by 8.5 per cent, and the fiscal year will show a gain of 7 per cent.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$4.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.05; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 90c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 50c to 57c; oats, standard, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$12.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 13c; potatoes, new, per bushel, 45c to 54c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.20; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 50c to 55c; oats, No. 3, white, 34c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 79c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.07 to \$1.10; corn, No. 3, 85c to 87c; oats, No. 2, white, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 1, 80c to 81c; barley, No. 2, 61c to 63c; pork, mess, \$12.00.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 90c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48c to 50c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 82c; clover seed, prime, \$7.40.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, natural, white, 37c to 38c; butter, creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, western, 15c to 16c.

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

BOYS' SCHOOL IS OPEN.

Yates and Public Officials Spent at St. Charles' Normal Dedication.

Former Gov. Richard Yates, Chicago court officials and 300 other persons interested in the solution of the child problem attended the dedication and opening of the St. Charles School for Boys at St. Charles. There are already 150 boys on the farm. The farm proper consists of about 600 acres. This year the management has placed 300 acres under cultivation. There are now growing crops of corn, oats, barley, a great variety of garden and fruit truck. There is now a governing force of forty people, headed by Nelson W. McLean as superintendent and Fred Ward, assistant. There is a dairy barn with twenty-six cows, a horse barn with fifteen horses, a poultry house with 150 chickens, a bake shop and kitchen and laundry in one building. Besides, there is a tailor and a carpenter shop. The boys are doing the work in all of the fields and the shops. They are drilled in different kinds of work during one-half of the day and go to school in the other half. They get enough play to make it interesting. They read the newspapers every day, and they have figured out the fighting from the China to the Black sea. Miss McLean, the principal of the farm school, says the knowledge that some of them have been but few cases of "ducking." Some of the instructors say that the boys could not be driven away. Now and then a boy will ask permission to go home to see his folks. Up to this time the boys who have had such leaves accorded to them have returned ahead of their time.

RULE ON SHOT FIRERS.

Judge Gray Decides that Employers and Men Must Divide Expenses.

Operators and miners alike shall share the expense of the operation of the shot firers law, is the decision of Judge Gray, umpire in the arbitration committee of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of Illinois. The decision was made public, following the report of the scale committee to the joint executive boards of the operators and miners in session in Springfield. Judge Gray gives as his reason for the ruling that the expense entailed by the operation of the shot firers law is borne by both organizations that the provisions for inspection included in the duties of the shot firers are a benefit to the operators. That its mission is one of humanity he also asserts. The decision was received by the operators' and miners' executive boards immediately after they had approved the wage scale under which the shot firers are to be employed. While provocative of surprise and regret on the part of the operators, it was greeted with enthusiasm by the miners. The wages agreed upon for the shot firers and inspectors is \$4 a day of eight hours. In mines where few men are employed shot firers will be selected from the most competent of the miners and will work by the hour at the \$4 a day scale.

PRISONERS FAIL IN JAIL PLOT.

Blow Off All Doors, but Are Cowed by Sheriff.

Fourteen prisoners in the county jail in Murphysboro blew open the doors of the cells and the door of the bullpen with nitroglycerin at 1:30 Sunday morning, and would have escaped in another minute had not a third charge of nitroglycerin placed under the door of the main entrance to the jail failed to explode. Sheriff John R. Thorpe covered the prisoners with a rifle and they made no further resistance. Citizens hurrying to the jail helped the sheriff handcuff and return the prisoners to their cells. The jail delivery was planned by Pat Bohlinger, who is awaiting transportation to a federal prison on a charge of dynamiting the postoffice at Alto Pass and Anna. Bohlinger obtained the nitroglycerin through Mrs. Mary Malloy, mother of 14-year-old John Malloy, a prisoner on a minor charge. Mrs. Malloy brought the explosive to the jail in a basket of dainties she was permitted to bring into the jail for her son. Mrs. Malloy did not know what was in the package she was persuaded to bring in.

CHEMISTS EXONERATE DUFREE.

Declare Suspected Elgin Man Did Not Kill His Wife.

W. H. Dufree, accused of the murder of his wife in Elgin and under \$1,000 bonds, has been completely exonerated by the report of Chicago chemists who made an analysis of the woman's stomach. They declare death resulted from pneumonia and that no poison was administered. No trace of arsenic or strychnine was discovered either by the bacteriological or chemical analysis. In accordance with the findings of the chemists the coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the woman died of natural causes. The report submitted to the jury concludes: "Microscopic examination shows pneumonia of the left lung, acute Bright's disease, cloudy swelling of the liver and degeneration of the heart. In view of these findings and the chemical examination, it is our opinion that death was due to pneumonia."

WILL USE CONVICT BRICK.

Union Bricklayers Decide to Compromise with State.

The controversy between the brick-makers' union and the State Board of Agriculture over the employment of prison-made brick in the erection of the new dairy building on the State fair grounds in Springfield has been ended. Under the laws of Illinois the Board of Agriculture is compelled to use prison-made brick in all its buildings hereafter. When it was announced that this product was to be used the question was raised as to whether union bricklayers should lay the prison product. The matter was taken up by the Springfield Federation of Labor and the local bricklayers' union, and it was decided that the union men should lay the brick.

State News in Brief.

Roy Sanely was instantly killed in a runaway on his father's farm north of Sterling. He was thrown from a hay rake, breaking his neck.

Prom trees grown in their own yards, Christopher Phelps and wife of Sterling have made their own cordials and will keep them until they die.

The annual school census for the Chicago suburbs of Maywood, Melrose Park and River Forest shows a total gain of 901 over the previous year.

While dodging a pail of molten metal swinging on a crane above him, John Kyle, a switchman, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed in Chicago.

Peter Neumanns pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering Mrs. Ureka Spring and received a thirty-year sentence in the penitentiary from Judge Barnes of Chicago.

Gov. Deneen has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of Walter Minna, wanted at Litchfield for the murder of William Kathe on July 4.

The biggest oil well yet struck in the Parker Township field was brought in the other day on the Young farm, northwest of Martinsville. Its production is estimated at 500 barrels a day.

All the mines in Saline county, employing in the neighborhood of 1,000 miners, have resumed work. Both miners and operators apparently are satisfied with the decision rendered in regard to shot firers.

Suit was started in the Superior Court in Chicago to force stockholders in the Pan-American bank to pay their stock subscriptions into the defunct institution so the creditors may receive their money.

Joseph Well, known about race tracks as the "Yellow Kid," was found guilty in the Criminal Court in Chicago of swindling Edward B. Doolittle of Gray's Lake out of \$1,200 on a fraudulent racing bet.

Illinois brings home the banner for the State having the largest delegation at the Epworth League convention which recently closed in Denver. The State sent 1,700 delegates. Iowa was second with 1,200.

Dr. E. E. Holdroyd of Chicago and formerly from Alabama, committed suicide at Nilewood by taking poison. He had received news of financial reverses from Alabama, where his widow and four children live. He was 45 years old.

The executive committee of the board of prison industries held a meeting at the statehouse in Springfield and decided to recommend to the board that no new industries be introduced in the penal and reformatory institutions during the coming year.

Charles Reed, a rural free delivery carrier of Dewitt county, was taken to Bloomington to answer to the charge of embezzling \$55 sent by him to be forwarded in money orders. He was sent to the federal jail at Springfield in default of \$4,000 bonds.

A new fraternal order to be known as the Independent Order of the Yeomen has been started in Elgin. The order was founded by those who were members of the Yeomen of America and were opposed to the merger of the Yeomen and the American Guild.

Complaint has been made in Mount Vernon from time to time because of the efforts of a "Peeping Tom" who molested the women in the city, and he was discovered the other night gazing into the windows of the home of John W. Miller, president of the Mount Vernon School Board. Mr. Miller fired two shots at him and he departed in great haste.

Jubilee college, one of the oldest educational institutions in the State of Illinois, founded by Bishop Philander Chase of the Episcopal church, in 1837, has been reorganized and will open again in September, after an interim of more than two decades. The college is situated fourteen miles from Peoria and is surrounded by 500 acres of valuable land, part of the 3,000 acres composing the estate of the bishop at the time of his death.

The weekly crop report issued by the government says of conditions in this State: Frequent showers, unfavorable for harvesting; many meadows overripe, but ground too wet for reapers and mowers; corn condition exceptionally favorable, some tasseling; oats generally standing up well, but some badly damaged, some rye blighted; grapes promising; apples light crop; late potatoes benefited and now promising.

Judge John H. Mulkey, aged 81, died at his home in Metropolis. Several years ago he met with an accident while alighting from a train in St. Louis, from which he never fully recovered. He was a native of Kentucky and served in the Mexican war. Upon his return to his home in Franklin county he became a country school teacher. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and served as judge of the Common Pleas Court of Cairo until 1860. In 1870 he was elected to the Supreme Court of the State. Here he acquired a great reputation as a jurist, but declined re-election after serving out his nine-year term.

Through the presence of mind of James Corwin, the 10-year-old son of a Belleville policeman, Arthur Sorg, 10, was miraculously saved from death in the cutting room of the Jordan hos factory in Belleville. Sorg was working at a bench near a fly wheel, which was revolving with great velocity, when a protruding bolt caught his clothing and jerked him from the floor. Probably a hundred times he was whirled around the wheel, his screams striking terror to the hearts of the many employees in the room. Young Corwin was one of the few to retain their self-possession and without hesitation he rushed down the steps into the motor room, where he threw off the switch that controls the machinery in the factory. As the big fly wheel stopped Sorg fell to the floor, his clothing literally stripped from his body.

UNIQUE CAREER IS CLOSED.

Moultrie County Man, Nearly Buried Alive Three Times, Passes Away.

The death at his home in Moultrie county of Samuel Roseberry closed a remarkable career, perhaps unique in Illinois. For the last thirty-two years he was in an office of some kind in that county, being constable for eighteen years, chief of police for nine consecutive years and in addition was deputy sheriff, street commissioner and tax collector. During his career as officer he captured many noted criminals and was famed for his fearlessness. When a boy he was noted as an athlete, but fell and injured a leg and since spent a fortune in trying to avoid amputation. He was left a large farm and other property valued at \$80,000, but all went to surgeons and hospitals. He was a patient in one hospital three years and three successive amputations of the limb were necessary. During his lifetime he was thought to be dead on three different occasions and had been placed upon a cooling board by undertakers. He was conscious of what was going on around him, but unable to move a muscle. He narrowly escaped being buried alive on all three occasions.

SCHOOL TO COST \$1,000,000.

Catholic Bishop and Trustees Begin Work on Peckhamville Institution.

More than \$1,000,000 will be spent in the construction of a free school additions to the Peckhamville home for boys in Des Plaines. Ground was broken the other day, and according to President John A. Lynch of the National Bank of the Republic, who made public the plans, the institution, when completed, will be the biggest home of the kind in the United States. At present the school can accommodate 500 boys. When the new additions are completed hundreds of applicants from other States will be taken care of. The Peckhamville school owns 1,000 acres of field, wood and meadow land on the banks of the picturesque Des Plaines river. Some of this land will be cultivated by the boys students. When the boys complete their course of training at the school, an employment bureau will be established in the downtown district of Chicago, which will serve as a "clearing house" between them and paying positions.

STOCKTON MAN WEDS AUNT.

Arrested on Warrant from Justice Who Tied Knot.

William Molzoff married his aunt, Miss Lillian Whitish, a beautiful young woman of 23 years, and now both the bride and groom have been arrested on State warrants and bound over to the grand jury. They reside in Stockton and the groom secured his marriage license from the county clerk of Stephenson county. He answered all questions correctly and immediately after securing the license the aunt and nephew hurried to a justice court, where they were married. Just as the justice secured the fee for the ceremony he was confronted with the fact that the couple had violated the new marriage laws of the State and a warrant was issued immediately from the office of the justice who married them. They were arrested and at the hearing each was bound over to the grand jury, their bail being placed at \$250 each, which they furnished.

ELGIN COMPLETES LIGHT DEAL.

Traction Company to Take Over the Municipal Plant.

Arrangements have been completed for the transfer of the municipal lighting plant in Elgin to the traction company. The committee appointed by Mayor Botsford completed its inventory of the property, and the material is being checked over by officials representing both parties to the contract. It is expected that the portion of the equipment not available for the use of the traction company will be stored, and that the company will begin to supply street lights at once. The contract provides that the property be turned back to the city at the end of the ten years' term in as good condition as at the present time. For this reason the fulfillment of the agreement has been delayed until a proper inventory could be made.

BOND PROPOSITION CARRIES.

Saline County Will Issue \$140,000 in Refunding Bonds.

At a special election held in Saline county the proposition to issue negotiable coupon refunding bonds of Saline county to the amount of \$140,000, to bear interest at 4 1/2 per cent per annum, carried by a vote of 475 for and 19 against. The purpose of issuing these bonds is to take up and redeem a like amount of outstanding bonds of Saline county, drawing 9 per cent interest, and so arranging to pay off \$5,000 each year, until all are paid. The entire new bond issue has been sold to N. W. Halsey of Chicago at par and \$2,500 premium.

SETHACK IN STREET FAIR RALE.

Illinois Towns Are Balked by Decision of Attorney General.

The recent opinion rendered by Attorney General Stead that cities have no right to permit the holding of street fairs has played havoc with the plans of several ambitious municipalities over the State. Plans have been made for summer carnivals and street fairs, and in several instances persons opposing the contemplated exhibitions have taken steps to prevent their taking place. The Attorney General holds injunction proceedings are necessary.

GAME LAW OFFICIAL QUILTS.

Chief Clerk Reardon Will Retire to His Illinois Farm.

Horace B. Reardon has tendered his resignation as chief clerk in the office of State Game Commissioner J. A. Wheeler in Springfield to become effective August 1. He expects to devote all his time to his farm in Gallatin county. He helped to frame the present game law and the amendment passed by the last General Assembly and was assistant to former Game Warden Lovjoy.



Lloyd C. Griscom, United States minister to Japan, who has been mentioned as a likely successor to Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, despite his youth has had a distinguished career in the diplomatic service.

He first entered it in 1893 as private secretary to the late Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to the court of St. James. He held that place, however, only until 1894. Later he was a war correspondent in Colombia and afterward was in the district attorney's office in New York city. He served as staff captain in the United States volunteer army in 1898, but resigned from the army to re-enter the diplomatic service. President McKinley in 1899 appointed Mr. Griscom secretary of legation to Constantinople, where he also for a time acted as charge d'affaires and was largely instrumental in inducing the porte to pay claims for damages done to American schools in the Sultan's dominions. Mr. Griscom was made minister to Persia in 1901, and in 1902 was transferred to the more important post at Tokio. During his service there he added to his reputation as a diplomat by protecting American interests in the Mikado's empire. When the Japanese decided on government monopolies of tobacco, salt and other commodities Mr. Griscom demanded that the large American interests receive proper reimbursement for the loss of their business. Minister Griscom was born in New Jersey in 1872 and is the son of Clement A. Griscom, former president of the International Mercantile Marine Company. He was married in London in 1901 to Miss Elizabeth Duer Bronson, of New York. His home is Haverford, Pa.

Professor Nathan C. Schaeffer, who was elected president of the National Educational Association, has been prominent in the Atlantic States for many years as an educator, clergyman, journalist and author. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1849, received his early education at Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, Pa., studied at the theological seminary of the German Reformed Church and took post-graduate courses at the universities of Berlin, Tuebingen and Leipzig. His earliest work was as a teacher at Franklin and Marshall College. In 1877 he became principal of the Keystone State Normal School, where he remained until 1893, when he was elected to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John F. Stevens, who has been appointed chief engineer of the Panama Canal, is noted as a railroad man and as a civil engineer.

He recently resigned the position of vice president of the Rock Island system, and was appointed to take charge of railway construction in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Stevens was born at West Garfield, N. Y., April 23, 1853; was educated as a civil engineer, and in 1874 received his first appointment as assistant engineer of Minneapolis, Minn. This position he held two years, and then began his career as a railway man with the Saline Pass and Northwestern road. Subsequently he was connected with the Denver & Rio Grande, the St. Paul, the Canadian Pacific, the Great Northern and other lines. Mr. Stevens lives in Chicago.

Rev. Dr. Carl A. Bjork, who has been re-elected president of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Mission of America, is a noted churchman and missionary worker. He organized the first convent in 1885, with 400 members; now it has over 20,000 members and 180 churches, with missions in Alaska and China, besides the North Park College and the Convent Hospital. Dr. Bjork was born in Linders, Smaland, Sweden, in 1837.

Policeman Freeman, at Washington, D. C., is a protégé of Senator Kittredge. He is 22 years of age, stands 6 feet 7 inches in his stocking feet, and weighs 300 pounds.

Count Michael Michailovitch Barzloff, commander of a Cossack regiment in the Russian army, will represent the Caucasian provinces at the Lewis and Clark exposition.

Men often make up in wrath what they want in reason.—Alger.

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WHEAT AND CORN THRIVING.

Crops Generally in Promising Condition—Corn Suffers from Rain.

The weather bureau's weekly bulletin summarizes crop conditions as follows: In the district east of the Rocky Mountains temperature conditions were generally favorable, though rather cool in the Missouri valley. Over much the greater part of the country from the South Atlantic and gulf coasts northward to the lake region, Minnesota and the Dakotas excessive rain fell, greatly hindering the cultivation of crops, caused rapid growth of weeds and in places injured hay and harvest grain. There was practically no rain in New England, only light showers on the immediate middle Atlantic coast, and none in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions. In central and northern California and portions of Oregon and Washington intense heat prevailed during the latter part of the week.

The corn crop has had a week of very favorable conditions for growth, except in the upper Missouri valley, where its progress has been rather slow on account of insufficient heat and lack of sunshine. While rains have interfered with cultivation to some extent, the crop as a whole is in a fairly good state of cultivation and is largely laid by except in the more northerly districts.

Winter wheat continues in the northerly districts and is largely finished elsewhere. Rainy weather has extensively interfered with thrashing and has caused damage to grain in shock in parts of the middle Atlantic States and central valleys. The abnormal heat on the north Pacific coast during the latter part of the week probably caused damage to the wheat crop in Washington.

In portions of South Dakota and Minnesota spring wheat on lowlands has suffered from overflows, but elsewhere in the spring wheat region the crop is in promising condition. Rust continues in South Dakota and Minnesota, though not materially increasing, and is beginning to appear in North Dakota. Spring wheat continues promising on the north Pacific coast, though exposed to trying heat conditions during the latter part of the week.

Both standing and harvested oats have suffered considerably from wet weather, which has caused lodging, hindered harvesting and injured oats in stack or shock. A fine crop, however, is generally indicated.

In Illinois frequent showers were unfavorable for harvesting, thrashing and haying. Oats are ripening. Many meadows are overripe, but the ground is too wet for reapers and mowers. The condition of corn is exceptionally favorable, some tasseling. Oats generally are standing up well, but some badly lodged.

WITTE FOR ENVOY.

Czar Appoints Him Chief Plenipotentiary of Russia.

Emperor Nicholas has appointed M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, to be chief plenipotentiary representing the Russian government in the peace negotiations to be conducted next month in Washington.

Sergius Witte, the Russian plenipotentiary, may be regarded as the leading Liberal statesman of Russia. For the last thirteen years he has been one of the strongest personalities in the Russian bureaucracy, although his political fortunes suffered a setback when he was compelled to resign the portfolio of minister of finance in August, 1903, and again when, after being appointed president of the council of ministers in the same month, his office gradually lost its importance until rumors of his intention to resign and go abroad had been persistently circulated.

Witte is about 50 years old and has worked his way up from the position of an underpaid railroad clerk, who occasionally acted as porter, to that of the leading statesman of Russia, in spite of the fact that his enemies are numerous and include some of the most powerful men in Russia. A man of large stature, and muscular, standing over six feet high, Witte has the reputation of being harsh to his subordinates, but his ability has never been doubted even by his worst enemies. He was created a count in 1901.

M. Witte is thoroughly familiar with the far eastern question in all its bearings. He understands the Japanese position and fully realized before the war that the aggressive policy pursued under the lead of Viceroy Alexieff and M. Bezobrazoff, president of the Yalu Timber Company, and the coterie of adventurers connected with them would drive Japan to take up the sword. At one time Witte talked over the situation with Marquis Ito, president of the Japanese privy council and one of the leading statesmen of Japan. Practically it was Witte's disapproval of Russia's far eastern policy and the creation of a viceroyalty in the far East which caused his downfall as minister of finance.

COLONIZE THE SOUTHWEST.

Farming Lands There to Be Settled by European Immigrants.

Prominent among the enterprises for the settlement of the great West and Southwest are the various colonization projects being pushed forward by the railroads and even by the foreign governments.

The Rock Island passenger department, after considerable effort, has succeeded in locating a colony of Mezonites in Seward county, Kansas. The colony has purchased eighty-four quarter sections of land, one quarter section for each family. This land, until a short time ago was regarded as arid and utterly worthless. For a long time the land proved utterly unfit for agricultural purposes, but lately it has been found well adapted to the growth of Durham wheat, and this is the use to which it will be put by the new colonists. Artificial irrigation in that section is not necessary. The colony has every chance for prosperity.

News of Minor Note.

The strike among the Montevideo harbor hands is declining. Disturbances have occurred at Villa Cerro, Uruguay, but order is re-established.

The Liberals were defeated at the Rome election owing to party dissensions. The Clericals voted for the first time since 1870, uniting with the Moderates.

George Rowe and Stephen Bedner, mine workers of Wilkesbarre, Pa., were killed by a water car breaking loose and dashing them against the side of the mine.



The country generally will approve President Roosevelt's decision not to call the fifty-ninth congress in extraordinary session for the consideration of the railroad rate bill. It is believed that sentiment in favor of the legislation is growing rapidly and that by the time congress meets in regular session it will be prepared to heed public opinion. The original proposition to call the session in October was later discouraged no doubt by the fact that many congressmen would be detained at home by pressing political engagements, and that interest in any subject brought to the attention of congress would be divided. With the beginning of the regular session, the elections will be over and there will be nothing to hinder congress giving careful consideration to the subject. That the Eads-Townsend bill will never become a law is now certain, and curiosity centers in the possible features of the substitute measure. It is believed that the administration forces will fight for government supervision in a modified form and will prove their ability to get such a measure enacted. With the information gathered by the senate committee and that picked up by congressmen through personal investigation, it is thought that congress can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion of the railway rate question without devoting months to it.

When some newspaper correspondents asked the Secretary of the Navy for permission to go on a battle-ship during the recent maneuvers in Chesapeake Bay, he declined, saying that the department had learned something from the Japanese. It had decided that if the war game disclosed any weak points in the coast defense, it was better not to have the world know them, for if such a discovery were made and discussed in America it would surely travel across the sea. Secret-keeping is one of the most difficult tasks of a free government in dealing with an alert newspaper press, and with a public that "wants to know" what is going on. Japan has been astonishingly successful during the war in keeping its secrets. The destruction of a great battleship was not known till months afterward. Togo's whereabouts were quite unknown until he was pounced on the Russian fleet. No wonder that nearly every correspondent who went to Japan to report the war returned disgusted because of the small chances open to him for news-getting. Japan could not afford to conduct war for the sake of furnishing a spectacular exhibit to the world. It is often the part of patriotism to help the nation keep its secrets. American newspapers have sometimes recognized this; more frequently they have not done so.

Government crop reports have always been regarded as valuable because they form a basis for an estimate of the size of the crop of wheat or corn or cotton, or whatever other crop might be reported upon. Striking tribute to the financial value of early knowledge of the government's figures is contained in the demand of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association that the Secretary of Agriculture discover and punish the man said to be guilty of giving out the figures in advance of their official publication. Men acting on advance information are said to have made money in speculation in cotton futures, that is, in cotton for future delivery. The investigation will show whether any employee of the department has been guilty of giving out information, and if he is proved guilty he will be punished. The crop reports are not the private property of any citizen. They belong to the whole people. The attempt usually is made to secure their simultaneous publication in all parts of the country.

President Roosevelt's appointment of a committee to investigate all the executive branches of the government with a view to placing them on a modern business basis promises to create a revolution at the capital where red tape has been supreme and precedent unchallenged from time immemorial. The committee consists of representatives of the various departments and its instruction is to "find out." It is evident that the President has learned enough about the running of the government machinery to convince him that there is an abundance of waste and extravagance. It is current talk that there are thousands of people on Uncle Sam's pay roll who do little else than draw their breath as a warrant for drawing their salaries. The President could take up no subject that is nearer the people than this one, and the time is especially opportune when our expenditures are exceeding the receipts by several millions.

Uncle Sam is gradually weeding out foreigners in all branches of the naval service. Applications of enlistment since the Spanish-American war have been almost equally divided between natives and foreigners, but the former are always given preference. The result is that all the newer war vessels have a very large percentage of native Americans in their equipment. On the new armored cruiser Pennsylvania 90 per cent of the 800 men on board are Americans.

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THE NEWS.
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.
A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, In Advance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Philadelphia has abandoned Quakerism enough to make vigorous war on the many grafters.

Possibly ex-Secretary Paul Morton could be persuaded to become King of Norway. It might help him to eke out a living.

Some people fear that while Secretary Taft is visiting the Philippines the new Secretary of State will take Root on "the lid."

Japan has a great advantage over us. There has been no violent struggle over prize money since the destruction of Rojstevsky's fleet.

The appointment of Elihu Root to the first place in the cabinet seems to have put a quietus on the presidential aspirations of some of the lesser lights in the Republican party.

With Elihu Root as the administrations' favorite son and William H. Taft as Ohio's favorite son there promises to be something doing at the next republican national convention.

Having been made a "Doctor" fourteen times, by as many colleges, it is not surprising that the President should have confidence in his ability to cure anything that needs curing.

William J. Bryan is evidently seeking to capture the votes of those states which have female suffrage. He says, "If the hoopskirt returns let us make the best of it. There is usually something good in a hoopskirt."

Rarely, if ever, has a man stepped into a cabinet office amid the plaudits of the American people, as has done Elihu Root. No man and no newspaper has had the temerity to criticize the President's selection of a successor to John Hay, late Secretary of State. Some violently partisan papers have, it is true, criticized Mr. Root because of the fact that he has acted as attorney for certain trusts and large corporate interests, but even those who have pointed with disapproval to this phase of the career of the new Secretary of State have felt constrained to acknowledge the pre-eminent fitness of Elihu Root, the man for the responsible duties which will fall to him when the mantle of John Hay rests upon his shoulders. It has been said that no man leaves public office with his work completed and the larger the man the truer the saying. There are many things which John Hay left unfinished, left so because the fulness of time had not ripened them and because he was far too wise a diplomat ever to act precipitately. But unfinished they are and to Elihu Root will fall the completion of many of them, and the guidance of others which even this generation will not live to see completed. It is a difficult task which confronts the new Secretary of State. He has not enjoyed the long diplomatic training which prepared his predecessor and he must take up "ab initio" many things which were the product of Mr. Hay's deliberation. But no one expects other than that the new secretary will make a success if the responsible duties which will fall to him, and every patriotic American, irrespective of party affiliations, will wish him God-speed.

One of the most striking characteristics of the administration of Theodore Roosevelt has been the great unearthing of "graft" in the public service. To the unthinking it might almost seem that he has been singularly unfortunate in having during his administration so many dishonest public employees. No thoughtful person will, however, be guilty of this error. The reason that so much graft has been detected and punished during President Roosevelt's administration is that he is merciless in his dealing with it, that he abhors dishonesty in the public service and has given every member of his cabinet so to understand, and that when a case is found instead of quietly dismissing the culprit, or permitting him to resign, the President insists on his public prosecution in order that his fate may prove an example to other evil-doers, or to those who may be tempted. It is chiefly a difference of method. The President argues that public officials are public servants and that the people have a right to know what has been the conduct of their servants and to know that when they have been guilty of dishonesty they are publicly disgraced and justly punished. There is another feature of the President's policy, however, which has contributed to the detection of the grafters. The very fact that he has dealt with absolute justice, so far as in his power lay, with every case of dishonesty brought to his attention has emboldened those who acquire information of improper conduct on the part of public officials to make the facts known to the President or to the proper officials, and for that reason the detections are more numerous than ever before.

Japanese Burial Custom.
Japanese dead are buried in a squatting posture, chin upon knee.

Ayer's

Bald? Scalp shiny and thin? Then it's probably too late. You neglected dandruff. If you had only taken our advice, you would have cured

Hair Vigor

the dandruff, saved your hair, and added much to it. If not entirely bald, now is your opportunity. Improve it.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over 40 years. I am now 91 years old and have a heavy growth of rich brown hair, due, I think, entirely to Ayer's Hair Vigor."
Mrs. M. A. Keith, Belleville, Ill.
Sole and Bottles, C. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Good Hair

Dance the Dream Away.
Life is but a riddle
To the young an' gray;
Tune us up the fiddle
We'll dance the dream away.
—Atlanta Constitution.

DIDN'T MEAN TO BE PERSONAL.

Soothing Explanation of the Late "Joe" Jefferson.

New York still has at least one of its old-time firms of booksellers—the sort of business house which is a law unto itself, and alters not the law to suit the convenience of any one, however great. Joseph Jefferson had been a customer of this firm for years, but had never seen either of its members, who may just as well be called Jones & Smith as anything else. One day Jefferson called at the shop, his errand being to protest against a long delay in delivering some books he had ordered. The old gentleman arrived in a very irate state of mind, but soon cooled off when he observed the pained expression of the shopkeeper.

"You understand," said the veteran, "that I don't wish to be offensive to you. It is your contumacious firm I am complaining of. If you are Jones, I say d— Smith. If you are Smith, I say d— Jones. I don't mean to be personal; not at all."—New York Times.

Patrick Gleason Paid the Bet.
Patrick Gleason, the well-known shoe manufacturer of Brockton, is very particular as to the work that leaves his factory. One day he hired a laster who was a very poor workman. The first shoe the man took off his last was so badly laced he did not dare put it on his rack for inspection, but hid it under his bench, intending to make a better job of it during the noon hour. The second shoe was not much better, but he thought it would pass, and started on the third. Mr. Gleason, coming along just then, picked up the shoe that lay on the rack and examined it. Then, turning to the laster, he said, angrily: "I'll bet you \$10 you can't show me a shoe in this factory as badly laced as this." "I'll take you on that bet," said the laster, and, reaching down, he took the first shoe from under his bench and handed it to Mr. Gleason. Mr. Gleason paid, but the laster lost his job.—Boston Herald.

He Was Sorry for Lucy.
"I had a young friend," said Mrs. Kate Upson Clark of Brooklyn, "who was taken to the circus by his father, while his little sister Lucy was left at home. On departure two toy balloons were purchased, one for him and one for sister Lucy. The father was carrying them above the heads of the crowd, floating at the ends of their long strings, when one of them exploded. The boy looked up with an agonizing expression. Then a look of peace stole over his countenance, and he remarked, 'Isn't it too bad Lucy's balloon's popped.'—New York Times.

Shipbuilding in Britain.
From the returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, it appears that, excluding warships, there were 474 vessels of 1,251,343 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended March 31, 1905. This is an increase of nearly 202,000 tons since the end of last December, while at the end of March last year 339 vessels of 938,664 tons gross were under construction.

Change Color in Flag.
In compliment to William, Prince of Orange, their great leader, the colors of the house of Orange were adopted by the sturdy people of the Netherlands, at the end of their long bout with Spain—orange, white and blue; but nobody knows how, in the centuries since, the orange became changed to red.

Disease takes no summer vacation.
If you need flesh and strength use

Scott's Emulsion
summer as in winter.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
Sole and \$1.00 all druggists.

The Little Beggar.
Curly hair, big eyes of gray,
"Gimme a penny!"
Always stopped his play to say:
"Gimme a penny!"
Passed his home to-day, and he
Never said a word to me,
But the white crepe on the door
Seemed to rustle o'er and o'er;
"Gimme a penny!" —Detroit Tribune.

FLOG MEN BY MACHINERY.

Russians Have an Automatic Device for Use in the Army.

The spanking machine has been used in farce comedy as a mirth provoker, but the flogging machine now adopted in the Russian army is a more complicated and serious affair.

The whipping has always been done by other soldiers, under the command of an officer, and the punishment has varied, according to the feeling of the soldier toward his victim.

The new machine is automatic in its action and as soon as the culprit is fastened in position a spring is tightened or loosened to gauge the exact force of the blow. A pointer is moved over a dial to the requisite number of strokes and the mechanism is started.

With perfect regularity the victim's back is scourged by the thongs, the handle of the whip being moved by a screw device after each stroke so that the lash does not fall upon the same spot throughout the punishment.

Each blow is of uniform severity and as soon as the required number has been given the machine comes to rest and the offender is released with the assurance that the exact punishment ordered has been meted out to him.

Needed a Policy.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, speaker of the House of Representatives, was entertaining at luncheon a certain austere Quaker friend and was regaling the latter with the story of the collapse of life insurance enterprise in which he had lost money. "Uncle Joe" interlarded his remarks with burning phrases, torrid expressions and lurid words that caused a great uneasiness on the part of his straight-laced guest.

He was filling his lungs prior to another explosion when the Quaker exclaimed: "Joseph, will thee take some advice from me?" "Why, certainly," answered "Uncle Joe."

"Well, then, thee had better lee thy language, or take out a posthumous fire insurance policy."—Success Magazine.

YAGER'S
GREAT REMOVAL
SALE
Everything less than cost
CLOTHES, SHOES
FURNISHINGS
OPEN EVERY EVENING IN JULY

Waukegan, Ill.

Nets Under Bridge Workers.

The acrobatic feats performed by structural ironworkers are brought into closer relation with those of the circus by the adoption of the safety net of the latter in the erection of cantilever bridges built out from each shore and meeting in the center. In this method of construction the net does not interfere with the handling of materials, and in one recent instance was the means of saving no less than six lives in the building of one bridge.

Gives Credit to Japanese.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says he asked Gen. Dragomiroff's opinion of the Major-General Meckel's claim that the Japanese success was due to German military instructors, and that Dragomiroff said: "Meckel's chatter does not deserve serious consideration. The whole affair was the work of Oyama, Kuroki, and Oku, whom Meckel, of course, never taught anything."

Commit Sport by Proxy.

"Vandal," a well known writer on sports, said in a recent issue of the London Express: "The sports of this country are absolutely rotten—unsound to the core. This nation is no longer a nation of sportsmen. It is a nation of odds-taking people who commit sport by proxy."

Showing Wifely Devotion.

The Dahomians greet their husband with wonderful dignity; they prostrate themselves, throw sand on their heads and never think of rising until their husbands make the command. The Tongans are more strenuous in their expression; they tear their hair and even beat their breasts.

To Harden Birthday Candles.

The little candles used on birthday cakes are seldom hard enough to stand upright until they have burned a satisfactory time. It is said that the candles burned wonderfully if laid on ice for a few hours before using.

Auto Benefits Humanity.

Rudyard Kipling says that the development of the automobile has benefited humanity mentally, physically and spiritually.

Two Bottles Cured Him.

"I was troubled with kidney complaint for about two years," writes A. H. Davis, of Mt. Sterling, Ind., "but two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure effected a permanent cure." Sold by J. H. Swan.

WHIMS OF GREAT ONES.

Men of Genius Who Have Been Noted for Their Eccentricity.

The men of genius whose works are among the world's most precious possessions have ever been the most eccentric of the most normal of mankind, says W. H. Cotton in Leslie's Weekly. All readers of "Romola" will remember Piero di Cosimo, that misanthropic painter who lived, completely isolated from his fellows in his queer, squalid studio with its garden of weeds and flowers growing rankly as they would because he preferred them so; his only companions toads, rabbits, spiders and even more loathsome creatures; his diet consisting wholly of eggs, hard-boiled, by the dozen and eaten when required, no matter what condition. Goya, the Spanish Rembrandt, was the wildest and most irascible of men. When he was painting the portrait of the Duke of Wellington he kept the hero of Waterloo in a rigid attitude for hours, at the least movement threatening him with a dagger, and when the duke complained of weariness the painter seized a plaster cast and hurled it at his head. Michael Angelo's method of working was one of his greatest eccentricities. Often he would get up in the middle of the night to hack and hew his marble by the light of a single candle fastened to the visor of his cap and then, worn by his great labors, he would throw himself down to sleep again without removing his clothing or his shoes—sometimes keeping the latter on so long that when they were removed the flesh came off with the stockings. It is generally credited that at one time a year passed in which he never once removed his shoes.

Which He Took.

You probably remember the school-boy who, in a composition on pins, said, "Pins have saved the lives of many people."

His teacher was astonished at this statement and asked him to explain it. He replied: "By people not swallowing them."

That was not the case with the man in the following incident:

"My dear, Mr. Finnicky said to his wife, 'I don't think those pills I have been taking have done me much good.'"

"Why, you haven't been taking any for three weeks."

"Yes, I have; I've swallowed one three times a day as directed."

"You have? Then why is it that there are as many left in the box as there were three weeks ago? What box have you been taking them from?"

"This one—marked for me."

"Dear me, John! That is my shoe-button box!"—Birmingham Herald.

An Energetic Builder.

One of the most energetic nest-builders is the marsh wren, in fact, he has the habit to such a degree that he cannot stop with one nest, but goes on building four or five in rapid succession. And there is nothing slovenly about his work either. Look among the cattails in the nearest marsh, even within the limits of a great city, and you will find his little woven balls of reed stems with a tiny round hole in one side. There is a certain method even in his madness, for the nest in which his wife is brooding her seven or eight eggs is less likely to be found when there are so many empty ones to be around. Then, too, he uses the others as roosting places for himself.—C. Wm. Beebe in Recreation.

Labor Saving Device.

Bradley Martin Jr., described at a dinner party an eccentric Scottish keeper of his employ.

"This keeper," he said, "was once guiding a shooting party that hunted up near the top of a steep and high mountain. Suddenly, when they had reached a great height, one of the beaters gave a loud yell and seized himself by the back of the neck. Through his interlocked white fingers bright blood oozed. The man had been peppered with stray shot in the nape."

"The keeper, seeing the blood, and thinking the accident much worse than it really was, bawled out excitedly: 'Run, Dugald! Run down the hill! Heaven only knows how far we'll have to carry ye.'"—San Antonio Express.

Good Proof of Guilt.

When William M. Everts was a young man he defended in court a man named Edwards, who was charged with forgery. The trial was an interesting one, and Mr. Everts by brilliant work secured his client's acquittal. He had a strong belief that the man was innocent until the trial was all over. Then he changed his opinion. Edwards paid Mr. Everts his fee with a forged check.

Posts and Irresponsibility.

Posts are wayward creatures, largely irresponsible for their actions, or, at all events, provided with such a curiously sensitive and inflammable organization that we feel it would be unjust to judge them by ordinary standards.—London Telegraph.

Many Schools in Hong Kong.

For its size Hong Kong has an enormous number of schools. The population of the island is about 330,000 and there are over 100 schools, the great majority of which are under government supervision.

A. R. Baas, of Morgantown, Ind., had

to get up ten or twelve times in the night, and had a severe backache and pains in the kidneys. Was cured by Foley's Kidney Cure. Sold by J. H. Swan.

VIRGINIA FARMS

\$5.00 Per Acre And Up.

WE FURNISH LISTS OF DESIRABLE FARMS AND OLD PLANTATIONS for sale on our line of road in Virginia. Productive lands with improvements, in desirable communities, with best church, school and social advantages, at \$5.00 and up per acre. We have many Northern and Western people with us already who are delighted with our section. Come and see what they are doing, how they like the country, people, climate, etc. Why stay in the cold North with its short summers and long cold winters, when we offer you here in the sunny South all your present advantages and numerous others at less than one-third of your present investment.

For further information, lists of farms or industrial openings, excursion rates, etc., and our beautiful pamphlet on Virginia, address

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The = BETTER = Kind

Are You Interested in the South?

DO YOU CARE TO KNOW OF THE MARVELOUS DEVELOPMENT NOW GOING ON IN

The Great Central South?

OF INNUMERABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG MEN OR OLD ONES--TO GROW RICH!

Do you want to know about rich farming lands, fertile, well located, on a Trunk Line Railroad, which will produce two, three and four crops from the same field each year, and which can be purchased at very low prices and on easy terms? About stock raising where the extreme of winter feeding is but six (6) short weeks? Of places where truck growing and fruit raising yield enormous returns yearly. Of a land where you can live out of doors every day in the year? Of opportunities for establishing profitable manufacturing industries; of rich mineral locations, and splendid business openings.

If you want to know the details of any or all of these write me. I will gladly advise you fully and truthfully.

G. A. PARK, General Immigration and Industrial Agent
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO.
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Make your Old Woodwork and Old Furniture new by applying
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A-B Stove Polish
WORLD'S BEST
LIQUID AND DRY
Ayling Bros., 14 Madison Av., Chicago

SPECTACLES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED

C. F. INGALLS
Jewellers and Opticians,
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The Brooke Barlow Investment Co.
has Money To Loan

on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest. Inquire
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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores.
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ADJOINING

From our Staff
of Able
Correspondents.

TOWNS

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Miss Grace Hitchcock spent Sunday with her parents.

Norman Burnett returned home Thursday evening.

Mrs. John McMahon and Mrs. C. J. Jarvis were in the city Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Head visited at H. J. Nelson's the past week.

L. W. Rowling spent Wednesday in the city.

Mrs. John McDougall called on friends here Friday.

Father Wolf from Wauconda was in town Thursday.

Mr. Wm. Bradley spent Friday in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wald and baby visited relatives here Sunday.

The Ladies Aid will have a cake sale at L. W. Rowling's store on Saturday afternoon, July 22.

On Wednesday occurred the marriage of Mr. Wm. Seborn and Miss Martha Richards of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris entertained his parents and Mrs. Harris's sister the past few days.

The ladies of the Sand Lake cemetery society will meet with Mrs. James King Wednesday afternoon, July 26. Visitors invited.

The ladies of the Fox Lake cemetery society will meet with Mrs. Maria Culver at Grayslake on Thursday afternoon, July 27. Visitors cordially invited.

The plasterers finished work on the church basement Friday. The work so far including chimney and cistern has cost \$753.50. The ladies wish to thank all those who so generously aided them in the work.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Miss Wright, of California, is the guest of Miss Hazel and Ira Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of Chicago, are occupying Mr. Robinson's cottage.

Dr. and Mrs. Rieck moved into their pretty new home this week.

Press Clark, of Dixon, spent the last of the week with relatives here.

Miss Hubbard is spending a few days with her brother and family at Kenosha.

Frank & Higdon, who run an ice cream factory here, have dissolved partnership.

Mrs. Ed Adams and daughter are spending a few days with her mother in Chicago.

E. J. Higley and E. B. Sherman left on Monday for Arkansas, where they will spend a few days looking at land.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Higley and little daughter, of Grayslake, Chicago, visited over Sunday with E. J. and W. B. Higley.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosier left Sunday for West Union, Iowa, where they will spend a few days with Mr. Mosier's parents.

There arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mock on Saturday morning a little baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. James Beck, who have purchased Mrs. A. Frazer's residence here, will not occupy it until spring.

On Sunday evening occurred the death of the 3 months old twin boy of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis after a lingering illness. Funeral services were held on Tuesday.

On Thursday of last week Mr. Ed Adams of this place received word of the serious illness of his father, Mr. Jos. Adams, of Columbia, Virginia, he left on Friday for that place, but before he arrived there word was received here of his father's death. Mr. Adams for many years resided at Deerfield where he was loved and respected by all. Only last fall Mr. and Mrs. Adams moved to Virginia, where they had bought a home. His sudden death was caused by apoplexy.

On Friday morning the sad news was read here of the death of Mrs. Marsh Husten that occurred at a Chicago hospital where she had undergone a critical operation last week. She passed away early Friday morning. Her daughter, Mrs. Sadie Mead, was at her bedside. Mrs. Husten was 53 years of age and leaves to mourn a husband, five daughters and one son, besides other relatives and friends. Funeral services were held at the home near Fort Hill on Sunday afternoon and was largely attended. Rev. Stephens, of this place, officiated. Interment in Fort Hill cemetery. The bereaved ones have the sympathy of all.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Miss Clara Safford has been very ill the past week.

J. H. Bonner entertained relatives from Lake Forest last Sunday.

Alice Jameson is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Jameson.

Mrs. Yule has gone to spend a week at her daughter's, Mrs. Gerry, in Waukegan.

Come to Millburn on Sunday to the re-dedication of the church.

Dr. Kimball's mother is out here for the summer.

A. K. Bain and wife spent Sunday with Kittle Smith.

Mrs. S. H. Kimball and daughters returned to Oak Park last Saturday.

Miss Rose Riley, of Waukegan, has been visiting with Elsie Stephens and Tessie Cunningham.

C. E. topic, July 23—"Preparing for our heavenly home." Phil. 3:20,21; Heb. 11:8-10, 13-16. Simeon Ames, leader.

A number from here attended the social given by the Warren Cemetery society on Friday evening.

Mrs. A. E. Stewart returned to her daughter's home in Highland Park last Thursday.

Mr. Kennedy, of Waukegan, and Mr. Shatswell, of Iowa, were calling here last Saturday to note the changes in Millburn in thirty years.

The Millburn Congregational church will have its re-dedication on Sunday, July 23, in the morning, and there will be a song service conducted by N. D. Pratt and an address by Rev. Roy, of Oak Park. Every one is welcome.

All who are interested in Missions, and that should be everyone, are most heartily invited by the ladies of the Millburn Missionary society to join them Wednesday afternoon, August 2, in enjoying their annual "Thank Offering Meeting and Missionary Tea." Mrs. Herman, of Oak Park, is to address us, and Miss Florence DeBush is to give a talk on her work in New Mexico. Come and receive a hearty welcome from our ladies, and enjoy a most delightful and profitable time together.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Dr. Lane, of Kenosha, was the guest of Miss Elsie Gray over Sunday.

Mr. F. Barter, of Janesville, spent Sunday at the home of J. A. Rowbottom.

The Misses Holly, of Peru, Ill., are visiting at the home of J. A. Rowbottom.

Mrs. C. M. Bishop and family visited with her daughter, Mrs. L. Bennett, of Russell, on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Gaines, of Meridian, Wis., visited at the home of Mrs. C. B. Gaines the fore part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rowbottom have gone to their summer home at Twin Lakes to spend their vacation.

Mrs. A. H. Pottlesmy and children spent the fore part of this week with relatives in Alden.

Miss Azalia Boens, of Port Washington, Wis., is visiting at the home of Rev. J. L. Sizer, of this place.

The play given in the Bristol Hall last week was well attended and enjoyed by all.

Mrs. H. Judson and daughter, of Evanston, spent last week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bryant, of this place.

HICKORY.

Miss Helen Pickles is visiting at Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. Almond Webb spent Saturday at Hickory.

Rev. Parisee was entertained over Sunday at John White's, Sr.

Watch for date of the grand concert to come off soon.

Miss Cora Edwards is entertaining a friend from Evanston.

Mrs. Leo Savage and children are visiting at Wilson Kings.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Webb and family, of Waukegan, spent the latter part of last week at A. T. Savage's.

Mr. Ben Ames and lady friend spent Sunday evening at the home of O. L. Holtenbeck.

TREVOR, WIS

Mrs. Nelson and daughter are entertaining relatives and friends from Chicago.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Matthews and children are visiting friends in Kenosha.

Henry Watson transacted business in Waukegan Wednesday.

Arthur Edgar was a Chicago passenger Wednesday morning.

Word has been received of the death of John Rea at his home in Forsythe, Montana, on Saturday, July 8, 1905.

Bronchitis For Twenty years.

Mrs. Minerva Smith, of Danville, Ill., writes: "I had bronchitis for twenty years and never got relief until I used Foley's Honey and Tar which is a sure cure." Sold by J. H. Swan.

YAGER'S GREAT REMOVAL SALE

Everything less than cost
CLOTHES, SHOES
FURNISHINGS

Waukegan, Ill.

GOV. COBB'S APPLE BLOSSOMS.

Picked Before They Became a Source of Annoyance.

A story is told in Maine of Gov. Cobb's boyhood and early school days.

The pupils of the town school were in the habit of bringing blossoms to school, and presenting them to the teacher for her desk.

In the spring many apple and cherry blossoms found their way to school which perhaps were not always legitimately acquired, and this led the principal, Mr. Bradbury, to talk to the children about the development of fruit from the blossoms and to caution them against picking the blossoms and thereby destroying the fruit.

One fine morning, soon after, the embryo governor appeared, bearing an armful of fragrant apple blossoms, which he presented to his teacher.

"They are lovely," said she, "but don't you remember that Mr. Bradbury said that if you picked the blossoms there wouldn't be any fruit?"

"Yes'm, but I didn't get these on Mr. Bradbury's place. I got them at Deacon Esty's; and, besides, when I come by there in the fall the smell of them rotten apples most makes me sick, and I thought I'd just pick some of them blossoms now."

A Surprise Party.

A pleasant surprise party may be given to your stomach and liver, by taking a medicine which will relieve their pain and discomfort, viz: Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are a most wonderful remedy, affording sure relief and cure, for headache, dizziness and constipation. 25c at J. H. Swan's drug store.

Difficulty in Keeping Pledge.

There was a man in Poughkeepsie, according to Marshall P. Wilder, enjoyed the reputation of being one of the hardest drinkers in that vicinity.

Bill's propensity to overindulge was the source of a great deal of anxiety and trouble to his wife. After many attempts, she finally induced him to sign the pledge. He got along well for some days, not touching a drop. In course of this period of abstinence, he chanced to meet an old friend, who proposed a "smile."

"I've sworn off," said Bill, with a visible effort.

"You're a liar!" was the response of the friend.

Whereupon Bill smiled grimly. "God knows I hope you're right," he muttered fervently.—The Sunday Magazine.

Conductor Haywood's Slow Trip.

Fred L. Haywood of Greenfield last month completed twenty-one years of service as conductor of the accommodation train running between Greenfield and Springfield, says the Boston Herald. He tells the following story at his own expense:

A few days ago, as he passed through his train, a fretful passenger inquired: "Does this train always go as slowly as this?"

"You ought not to kick," said Conductor Haywood. "You have only been on this train half an hour, while I have been here twenty-one years."

"Is that so?" queried the man, anxiously. "What station did you get on at?"

Foley's Kidney Cure purifies the blood by straining out impurities and tones up the whole system. Cures all kidney and bladder troubles. Sold by J. H. Swan.

A Rare Sight.

"Queer folks in the city," remarked Farmer Foddershucks. "They get everything charged at the stores, I guess—never think o' payin' cash. 'W'y, I went into a big place ter git Mandy some calker, last week, an' I laid down a five-dollar bill ter pay fer it. 'Th' clerk gave one look at it an' yelled out, all excited: 'Cash! An' I swan if a hull flock of kids didn't come a-runnin' to see it.'—Teddy in Cleveland Leader.

Foxes and Their Burrows.

For the statement that foxes have holes there is not only the authority of natural history but of Gospel. The typical habitation of the fox is a hole in the ground. "Running to earth" and "digging out" are well known incidents of the English sport. The fox is a wise beast in all things, wise enough to rent the burrow of any animal; but in default of such abodes he is quite capable of digging for himself, and that with remarkable speed.

Victims of Official Pleasure.

The viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, China, recently put out a proclamation that no pawnshop was to take arms in pawn. Being later himself in need of funds, he sent his own agents with arms to pledge. Five shops accepted them; and these afterward paid fines in the amount of \$7,260 each.

Sound kidneys are safeguards of life. Make the kidneys healthy with Foley's Kidney Cure. Sold by J. H. Swan.

When Other Medicines Have Failed take Foley's Kidney Cure. It has cured when everything else has disappointed. Sold by J. H. Swan.

WILLIAMS BROS. ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE.

It Looks like a Good Time to Buy Summer Stock Sugar.

Window Shades, we sell them with adjustable roller, only 25c.

Screen Doors, a good one, at 90 cts and \$1.00.

Lawn Mowers, 14 in. \$3.00, 16 in. \$3.25, 18 in. \$3.50.

Nails, all sizes, at extremely low prices.

Williams Bros. Best Flour, \$1.60 a sack.

Pillsbury's Best XXXX Flour, \$1.60 a sack.

Agency American Field Fencing - Show a New Poultry Fence - See it Did you try our 20c and 25c Coffee? The real value is 25c and 30c

A Chance of a Lifetime

WANTED—A capable young man who wishes to become a merchant. We can guarantee a dignified and prosperous future for any bright, wideawake young man who has had a little business experience.

We want a young man who has an ambition to become a successful merchant, one who has through his frugality and economy, saved a small capital (amount no object) to open a store with our assistance.

We will start you in business without a single handicap. Satisfy us as to your personality, and we will furnish you the financial backing, advice and co-operation which will assure you success.

WRITE US TO-DAY. If you can satisfy us as to your character, etc., your position as a first class merchant is assured.

All correspondence strictly confidential.

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NOTE—Speak to the editor of this paper regarding the reliability of this offer.

The Hot One.

August Belmont, at a certain directors' meeting, was describing a fraud that had been brought to light in a proposition laid before the board.

"These gentlemen," said Mr. Belmont, "gave themselves away. They stood convicted out of their own mouths. They were like the innkeeper's family that conducted the weekly raffle."

"In this raffle the prizes were turkeys, ducks, young pigs, baskets of eggs, and such like rural commodities. A quantity of steel disks, number from 1 to 25, were put into a black bag, and the little daughter of the innkeeper put her hand in the bag and drew a disk for each speculator in turn. The person whose number was the highest got the prize."

"Well, it had been noticed that the innkeeper's wife got the prize pretty frequently, but nothing was thought of this by the simple, honest rural folk."

"One evening, though, the little girl, with her hand in the bag, paused. It was her mother's turn, and she did not draw forth her mother's disk in her usual quick and careless way. She rummaged. The other rafflees looked at one another oddly. The innkeeper said:

"Come, come, child. Hurry up!"

"But, father," said the little girl, "I can't find the hot one."—Buffalo Enquirer.

Model Has Prettiest Chest.

"The prettiest chest in the world," said an artist who makes a study of the feminine form divine, "belongs to a little Scotch girl who makes her home in New York. Her name is Mary McKenzie, and she was born in Boston. She is familiar to all who know professional life in New York. She poses, writes a little and dances a great deal."

Theory and Practice.

"I takes notice," said Uncle Eben, "dat de man who tells you how easy it is to be contented wif salt po'k an' beans ginerly has as fine a appetite fob fried chicken as anybody."—Yonkers Statesman.

Musical Comedy in England.

Musical comedy was introduced into England May 23, 1858. Dignified by the name of "opera" an entertainment called "The Cruelty of Spaniards in Peru" was produced at the Cockpit theater on that day.

Chinese Bride Seekers Flourish.

The Chinese, along with the Turks, believe that unmarried folk lead a most selfish existence. Anxious as they are to see their sons and daughters well settled they never negotiate a marriage, they leave this to the bride seekers, who carry on a flourishing business.

The Joy of a Song.

Sorrow and sighing— But grief's not for long, Out of the sorrow The joy of a song!

What are the dreams Of the desolate night? Out of the darkness The lilies of light! —Atlanta Constitution.

Stilling Troubled Seas.

The literal pouring of oil on troubled waters resembles the metaphorical application of the wise saw in that it is most difficult of accomplishment where most needed, ahead of the ship in trouble. Shells filled with oil and fitted with an explosive portion and detonator or time fuse red fired from a cannon have given only indifferent results. It is now proposed to supersede them with a hollow wooden projectile having one end covered by a waterproof fabric or even stout paper, which will yield on impact with the sea and allow the oil to escape.

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Dr. James H. Reading,

THE DIAMOND RIVER

BY DAVID MURRAY

CHAPTER V.

The big man finished his big meal and took an armchair by the fire. He unlaced his shoes, pushed them from his feet and put on a pair of slippers, talking all the time in sheer exuberance of spirits.

"And now," he said, "it's your turn, turn, Harvey. Let's discuss your prospects. For my own part, I'm a man of my word, unless I see good reason for going back from it. Unless something which won't be of my making comes it between us, you'll be my heir. How like you are to your poor dear mother; dear me! I was saying—Come in."

He broke off his speech to answer a knock at the door. A waiter entered.

"Mr. Jethroe, I believe, sir?"

"Mr. Jethroe? Yes."

"I was to say, sir, that a gentleman representing the Ezekiel firm is in the house, and to ask you at what time it would be convenient for you to see him in the morning."

Harvey Martin Jethroe the elder rose. He cleared his throat with a loud, rasping cough.

"What name did the gentleman give?" he asked.

"He didn't give his name to me, sir," the waiter answered; "but the gentleman is staying here, sir, and I believe it is a Mr. Joseph Taylor."

"Taylor?" said Uncle Martin, questioningly. "Taylor? New man, most likely. You said the Ezekiel firm?"

"Yes, sir, the Ezekiel firm."

"Oh, well, tell him to choose his own time between nine and mid-day."

"Thank you, sir."

The waiter vanished, and Uncle Martin resumed his seat by the fire. His manner was no longer that of the dulcet observer in the world could not have missed the change. He made some attempt to talk in the old way, and, failing in that, he set his nephew talking; but he lapsed into such evident oblivion of what was being said that the younger man went silent in his turn. The cessation of his companion's speech served to awaken him.

"Well?" he said, suddenly. "Go on, Harvey. Go on, lad."

"I am afraid, sir," said Harvey, "you have had some kind of unpleasant reminder. Perhaps you would rather that I didn't trouble you just at present."

"Well, yes," said his uncle, "it's unpleasant. A set of hungry scoundrels! I shouldn't wonder now—"

He sank once more into a complete abstraction, and sat with his big hands clenched between his knees, looking into the fire.

"Look here, Harvey," he said, recovering himself as swiftly as before, "I'll tell you what I want you to do for me. Stay here to-night, and in the morning go down to the bank first thing and see that ten thousand is all right. Don't disturb me before you start. Draw twenty-five hundred in gold, will you? Draw as much more as you like, but have twenty-five hundred dollars ready for me at any moment when I may ask for it. I'm going to my bedroom; I've a heap of things to do and to think about. Good night."

The bank manager, in a new access of bewilderment, rose to shake hands with him.

"If you want anything, ring for it," said Uncle Martin. "The waiter will show you to your room. Good night, again. Don't forget that twenty-five hundred. Gold, mind you."

He gave his nephew another handshake, which was quite limp and heartless, and walked into the next room, where he tramped heavily up and down for a full quarter of an hour. At the end of this time Harvey Jethroe the younger began to feel as if, in lingering there, he were somehow playing the spy, and rang to be shown to his own apartment. Arrived there, he undressed and went to bed, but sleep for a long time failed him.

"I shall wake up in my own room to-morrow," he said to himself, "and laugh at this ridiculous nightmare—murdered man, millinaire, uncle, check book, Ezekiel firm and all."

He was settling down at last, and when he had murmured to himself, "It's too—" he fell sound asleep for half a moment, and came broad awake to say, "Preposterous!" Then he fell asleep in earnest, and forgot even to dream.

The force of custom awoke him at his customary hour. He took a bath, ate a light breakfast and chartered a cab. He was still a quarter disposed to think a dream, but the smiling entry of the senior partner of his firm made one side of it real enough.

"You must allow me to congratulate you, Mr. Jethroe," said the senior partner, "on your uncle's return."

"He called on me last night, sir," said Jethroe, "and told me—"

"That he had placed fifty thousand dollars at your disposal? That is so, Mr. Jethroe, and you may rely upon us to honor your draft to that amount. I presume you are aware of your uncle's testamentary disposition. No?"

The senior partner smiled. "This is no betrayal of confidence, Mr. Jethroe, no betrayal."

"My uncle asked me, sir," said Jethroe, "to take him twenty-five hundred dollars in gold this morning."

"Certainly," said the senior partner, "certainly. Give me your check, Mr. Jethroe."

There never was a man more astonished in this world than Harvey Jethroe when, having signed his name to a check, he saw the senior partner carry it to the cashier. He made some protest, but was smilingly waved back to his own official armchair, and in a minute or two the senior partner was back again.

"There is a bag, Mr. Jethroe," said the great man, "containing the exact amount."

He wore a comical manner the manager had never seen before, or expected to see, and this increased the bewilderment of the whole bewildering business of the last fourteen hours.

Jethroe took the solid, heavy little bag of gold, climbed into the waiting cab and drove back to the hotel.

"Mr. Martin Harvey Jethroe," he said to the servant in the hall, for he had not remarked the number of his uncle's room. "Mr. Jethroe has gone away, sir," said the man.

CHAPTER VI.

"Gone away?" asked Harvey. "If you are Mr. Jethroe's nephew, sir, I believe there is a note waiting for you at the office."

"Thank you. I will ask for it."

He was still nursing the solid little bag of gold when he demanded his letter, and it occurred to him that it would be wise to deposit it in safe keeping. He surrendered it to the clerk, took a receipt for it, and then opened the letter, which had been already placed before him. It had evidently been written in great haste, and it ran thus, without date or postscript:

"I am going away to the low for a while. I have good reason, and you shall know about it by and by. Meantime do one thing for me. Stop on in my rooms here under your own name."

The last four words were heavily underlined.

He was wondering what new development in his strangely altered fortunes this might portend, when he found on the inside of the envelope flap the words, "You may hear from me at any moment."

He walked upstairs, pondering deeply, but beginning to feel as if the bottom had fallen out of his portion of the universe. Standing upon the hearth rug with his back to the fire, and nursing a polished silk hat in both hands, was a stranger, who bowed ceremoniously and silently.

"May I ask if you have business here," asked Harvey.

"I have, sir," the stranger answered, with a certain brisk politeness. "I believe this room is occupied by Mr. Harvey Martin Jethroe."

"That is my name," said Harvey.

"Excuse me," said the stranger, "but you are not the man who took these rooms?"

"The rooms were taken for me, sir," said Harvey, "and, as you see, I occupy them."

"I must really beg you to excuse me, sir. My name is Taylor—Joseph Taylor. I have business, serious and important business, with Mr. Harvey Martin Jethroe, late of Brazil. That is a portrait of the gentleman, and that is the gentleman who took these rooms."

Harvey took from his outstretched hand the cabinet portrait the other tendered to him, and looked at it, and as he knew very well without raising his eyes to verify his own certainty, Mr. Joseph Taylor looked at him, and looked hard. The young man took his line with little more than a second's hesitation. For one reason or another his uncle had been profoundly agitated by the mention of this man's name and business. He had evidently gone away to avoid the man, and had evidently had in his own mind some hint of the strategem which his nephew had put in practice.

"You are quite right, sir," he said, handing back the photograph. "That is the gentleman who took the trouble to retain these rooms for me."

"This is the person with whom I have business, sir," said Mr. Taylor, with considerable asperity.

"If you have business with that gentleman," Harvey returned, "I shall be very glad to convey to him anything you may say, or any communication you may confide to me."

"Very well, sir," said Mr. Taylor. "You may tell him from me that the Ezekiel firm is not likely to put up with any subterfuge, sir. You may tell him from me that he was accompanied on his passage from Brazil by a member of that firm. You may tell him from me that the firm will insist upon its rights, and that if its ends are not to be secured by peaceable means, it is prepared to leave no stone unturned in order to achieve them. You may go so far as to tell him, sir, that Little William is on the warpath."

Mr. Joseph Taylor, who was a red-haired man of sanguine complexion, had talked himself into a red heat by this time. He snatched his hat from the table and waved it to his head with a gesture which bespoke finality.

"Little William, sir," he repeated; "don't forget Little William. Perhaps Mr. Jethroe may see fit to change his mind when he hears of Little William."

Harvey thought he had heard a tap at the door through the storming voice of Mr. Taylor, and as that gentleman turned to go he walked straight into the arms of last night's inspector. The officer was in plain clothes now, but Harvey recognized him in a flash.

"Good morning," said the inspector, marching straight to business. "I'm afraid this is a little bit of an indiscretion on your part, Mr. Jethroe. I wanted you last night, sir, that if you wanted to make any sort of a move it might be sensible to let me know beforehand."

"I think," said Harvey, "we can dispense with this gentleman's presence. Good morning, Mr. Taylor. You may rely upon me to deliver your message."

Mr. Taylor withdrew, having apparently exhausted the resources of diplomacy for the moment, and the inspector went on impassively.

"I'm afraid you've made an error in running away from inquiry, and it will be my duty to see that the maneuver isn't repeated. There's my warrant for the action I am taking, Mr. Jethroe."

"But my uncle is alive!" cried Harvey, when he had mastered the contents of the half-printed, half-written document the inspector held out to him. "He arrived last night, and these rooms are his."

"The gentleman at the morgue isn't alive, you know," said the inspector. "Now, don't make a song about it, Mr. Jethroe. As soon as you care to make yourself ready, Mr. Jethroe, we'll make a start."

"Where do you mean to take me?" Harvey asked, with a tightening at the throat.

"Well," the inspector answered, "it's central station, as it happens."

"I suppose," said the prisoner a minute or two later, as he and the inspector drove together, "you can recommend me to a lawyer?"

"Well, that's not a part of my duty, Mr. Jethroe," the inspector answered, "but I don't think you'll find a smarter man than Hargreaves."

"Can I send for him?"

"Certainly, if you wish it. I dare say you might get a cheaper man, if that's an object."

"I'll get the best man I can," said Harvey. "It's not worth while to spoil this ship for a halfpennyworth of tar." He laughed as he spoke, though he was by no means in a laughing humor. He checked himself, but the laugh came back, and he had hard work to fight against it. "This is a curious affair," he said, with another spurt of laughter. "If anybody had told me last night—"

"You take my advice," said the inspector. "You keep a tight hand on your self. Keep what you've got to say for Mr. Hargreaves. Anything you say to me I'm bound to repeat in evidence."

With this they came to the station, and Harvey, trying to look as if he were not under arrest, but persuaded of extreme failure, walked up the steps into the building, was formally handed over to the officer in charge, and then left for some three-quarters of an hour to his own reflections. At the end of that time the lawyer was announced—a quiet, gray, keen-looking man of fifty—and to him the prisoner told his story. Everything was clearly narrated until the moment was arrived when Harvey had reached his home for the second time; but then, remembering his uncle's evident desire for secrecy, he began to boggle and to hesitate and stammer.

"Now, Mr. Jethroe," said the lawyer, "there is no sound axiom in the world than that a patient should tell his doctor everything. The same rule applies with equal force in such a case as this."

"Very good, sir," said Harvey; "I must trust to your discretion."

This time he discussed nothing, and the solicitor listened with a growing interest until he had reached the end.

"Your employers, Messrs. Perrott, Perrott and Lane, will confirm that part of the business in which they are concerned?" Hargreaves asked.

"Certainly."

"Very good. Now, have you any clue to the character of the claim this Ezekiel firm professes to have upon your uncle?"

"Not a shadow of a clue."

"Your uncle's manner led you to think that it was something of a disturbing nature?"

"It conveyed that impression strongly—very strongly."

"And in this morning's interview with Mr. Joseph Taylor, you gathered that some serious threat was conveyed by him?"

"From the man's manner I was inclined to think that he meant me to understand a threat of violence."

(To be continued.)

Queer Facts About Steel.

Although the steel and iron industry is one of the mightiest of the world and offers such rewards that some of the greatest chemists and other scientists study nothing else, there are lots of apparently simple puzzles about it that no one has been able to solve yet. The man who discovers the right answer to one or more of them may make \$1,000,000 out of it.

Every one who handles steel knows that it gets "tired" at times. After a piece of steel has been subjected to a severe strain for a certain period it may suddenly show a decided weakness. Then the experts say that it is tired; and so it is, for if it is allowed to rest a while it regains its old strength.

Recently it has been found that a steel beam can be made stronger by increasing the load on it gradually.

In other words, by exercising it just as a man exercises his muscles when he wishes to make them stronger.

Very often new steel will not pass tests that it should pass, but after a few weeks it is found that it has grown better and passes the tests beautifully. Then, again, steel that was perfect when it was tested often gets "sick." It cracks or becomes brittle, although other steel made at the same time in the same way remains perfectly so. No man knows to-day why these things happen, but lots of people are trying to find out.

Ready for His Last Day.

General Miles has a story of a corporal in a regiment under his command in the old Indian fighting days. This corporal was much chaffed by his comrades for his off-repeated expressions of belief in "fatality" and "destiny."

One day it appears that the corporal, while off duty, was preparing to take a little horseback exercise and recreation. A private observed that the corporal took care to attach a brace of pistols to his saddle. "Hello," shouted the private to the corporal, "what are you taking the guns for? They won't save you, if your time has come?"

"True for you," grimly responded the corporal; "but I may happen to meet an Apache whose last day has come."

A Woman's New Title.

A widow Morgan, who flourished in Richmond, and who did a little banking business on her own account, cashing bills for men in distress, made her appearance at Old Point in the height of the season.

"She must be a lady of quality," said one.

"A marchioness," said another.

"A duchess," said a third.

"The powers! You're all wrong," said an army officer. "I know this lady well; she's not even a countess!"

"What then?" was the simultaneous question.

"Why, gentlemen, the fact is she is a discountess."

Honorable.

A young man of Baluchistan was invited to tell who kissed Ann; but he only said: "Nay."

"I'll not give her away," though I know very well you kissed Ann."

—Carolyn Wells.

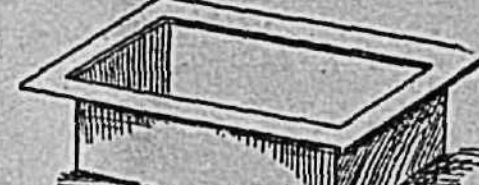
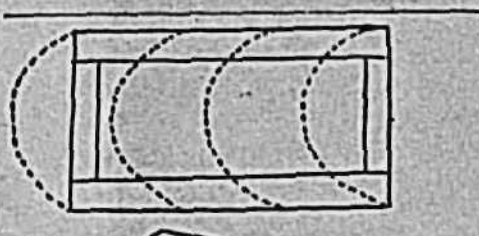
FARMS AND FARMERS



Box for Fumigating.

Certain kinds of plants grown in pots are often subject to the attacks of insects even in the summer, although the trouble is greater during the months of winter, when the plants are grown in the heat of the hothouse, without much moisture. To thoroughly cleanse plants of insects they must be fumigated, tobacco burned being the means generally employed. Of course, in this work the main idea is to keep the air from the plants during the process of fumigation.

The fumigating box may be of any size desired, according to the number of plants to be cleansed, although a box which may be conveniently carried about is preferred to anything larger. After selecting the box, make a frame three inches wide and nail around the edge of the box. Then bore a few holes in one end of the box. Then make a frame to fit snug-

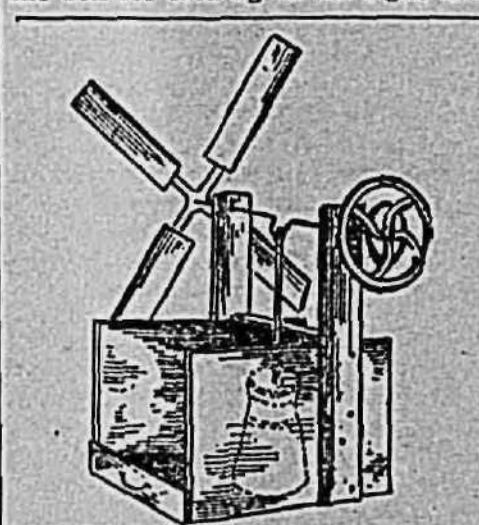


TO CLEANSE PLANTS.

ly over the box (see the upper illustration in the cut) and fasten hoops on it. Cover this hooped frame with unbleached muslin, tacking the muslin to the frame and gathering it in at the ends as indicated. The frame covered with the muslin will not break the top of soft plants, and it is readily constructed. This framed cover rests upon the three-inch frame which was first put about the box and will not readily slip off.

Churning with the Wind.

To buttermakers who have to do their own churning with a dash churn I illustrate a method that does away with manual labor. The illustration almost explains itself. A balance wheel must be arranged at one end of an axle, and a four or six-foot wheel, to catch the wind, at the other end. In the center the rod must be bent in the shape of the letter U. As the axle revolves, this plays the pitman up and down. The churn stands in the box. The rod should be so arranged that it can be quickly detached when it is necessary to look at the butter. Handles are provided at the bottom of the box for turning in the right direc-



CHURNING MADE EASY.

tion of the wind. When not in use, the fans can be taken off and the remainder of the crude machine can be left. Anyone can make one, and so help the work of the women who have to churn by hand.—Clement Grover.

The Great Country of the North.

The resources of Canada are hardly yet appreciated by her nearest neighbors. Figures were recently quoted by a prominent Canadian speaker, Mr. Edgar Judge, showing that the home-stead holdings in Northwestern Canada since 1880 have increased from 297,790 acres to 2,220,120 acres. "If fifty thousand farmers could raise seventy million bushels of wheat in 1902 in Manitoba, then 250,000 could raise 850,000,000 bushels, enough to supply the total import requirements of Great Britain, besides feeding the people of Canada." The speaker asserted that the freight on wheat shipped from Ft. William, Canada, to London, England, was less than that on shipments from English midlands, only one hundred miles from London. He concluded that the possibilities of Canada as a grower and exporter of fruit products were greater than those of either Russia or the United States.

Average Stock Prices.

There was a time when the man that received an average price for the cattle, horse, or sheep he sent to market made money on it, but that time is not now. Then land was cheap, labor was cheap, and grain was cheap. Now all of these are high, and the average price of an animal does not

often equal the cost of the labor and feed that have gone into him. This condition has grown upon us till we find ourselves facing the necessity of working out of it by producing animals that will sell for more than they do at present or discovering some combination of feeds and care that will lessen the cost of production. It is well to work along both lines.—Exchange.

Watering Trees.

Unless the owner of trees understands some of the more important principles of growth, there is danger that he will, when applying water, do more harm than good. To apply water in small quantities through the droughty season is to cause the roots in the ground to turn toward the surface and grow in that direction. Then when watering is discontinued for any reason the roots dry out much more quickly than if they had not been watered at all. When water is applied to trees it should be in sufficient abundance to soak the ground to a depth of several feet. The roots will then not turn up to get moisture. If it is necessary to apply but little water at a time it should not be put on the surface of the ground. Dig a hole and put in a large piece of drain pipe so that the water being thrown into this pipe or piece of tile will soak deep into the ground. In case of not having a drain pipe or piece of tile, a hole can be made sufficiently deep to act as a reservoir. Let the water soak into the ground from this hole. The idea is to get the water to the roots from some other direction rather than from the surface of the ground.

Food for Work Horses.

A number of writers in agricultural papers are urging the abandonment of oats and timothy hay for horses that work on the farm, because of the high price of these foods. As a substitute, these writers suggest clover hay and corn. It is best to be a little careful about making such a change. It may work out all right provided it is not carried to an excess—that is, try it for a month, then go back to oats and timothy, and then back to corn and clover. By the end of the third month one will know pretty well if the plan was a good one. There can be no doubt that oats are by far the best grain to feed horses, and it is at least doubtful if one can safely change to any other grain as a regular ration and make it pay in the long run. There may be little difference noted for a long time with some horses, and the saving will amount to considerable, but the experiment is a doubtful one. Remember there is such a thing as false economy, and this may come under that head.

Silk Worm Culture in Ceylon.

From recent experiments conclusive proof has been obtained that silk of excellent quality can be raised in Ceylon, and samples of cocoons raised at Peradeniya from European seed have been classed by a European expert as second only to the best Italian silk. Hitherto all experiments have been on a small scale, limited partly by the comparative scarcity of mulberry trees. The time seems now to have arrived when more extensive operations might be undertaken with advantage, and it is proposed to create an experimental silkworm-rearing establishment. A scheme is under consideration by the Ceylon Board of Agriculture.

The Poultry Yard.

If there are any hollows in your poultry runs that are liable to hold water after heavy showers, fill them up or drain so that the birds will not be compelled to wade through muddy water half way up to their knees, so to speak, says Commercial Poultry. Otherwise some of those valuable and highly prized early hatched birds will likely lie down and die. And you will wonder what is the matter with them. They will be dead, of course, but you might have saved them.

Roadside Fruit and Nuts.

The street department in the German duchy of Baden are working out a new plan of beautifying the country by setting cherry, apple, pear and walnut trees along the roadside, about thirty feet apart. The fruit belongs to the State and is sold at public auction on the tree. The amount realized from the sale of fruit of late years has considerably exceeded the cost of care.

The Stable and Pasture.

Put fresh hay in the stables. Ventilate the buildings.

Don't let the horses eat too much fresh grass. It may scour them.

Clean the hoofs and clip the overgrowth. Put lighter shoes on the horses.

Curry the horses while they are shedding their winter coat and wash them often.

Cut down the grain allowance of the horses in pasture and see that all the animals get plenty of fresh water.

The colt can safely be allowed in the pasture with the other animals, and at a very early age should be broken to gentle habits.

Turn the cows out to pasture gradually, diminishing the grain. See that there is shade for the cows—either natural or artificial.

When the horses are hot and sweaty after a long drive or a day's work, sponge them with cold water so that they will not catch cold.

A VETERAN OF THE BLACK HAWK, MEXICAN AND THE CIVIL WARS.



CAPT. W. W. JACKSON.

Sufferings Were Protracted and Severe—Tried Every Known Remedy Without Relief—Serious Stomach Trouble Cured by Three Bottles of Peruna!

Capt. W. W. Jackson, 705 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes: "I am eighty-three years old, a veteran of the Black Hawk, Mexican and the Civil Wars. I am by profession a physician, but abandoned the same."

"Some years ago I was seriously affected with catarrh of the stomach. My sufferings were protracted and severe. I tried every known remedy without obtaining relief."

"In desperation I began the use of your Peruna. I began to realize immediate though gradual improvement."

"After the use of three bottles every appearance of my complaint was removed, and I have no hesitation in recommending it as an infallible remedy for that disorder."—W. W. Jackson.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

In Search of a Lodging.

There is a story of a home-loving farmer who started for the West and came home "to spend the first night." This was a question of sentiment; but another man, quoted by the Philadelphia Ledger, had a more practical reason for seeking cover.

He had been hired by a close-fisted farmer, who believed in burning the candle at both ends. The first morning the new man was called at 3 o'clock. About fifteen minutes later he came downstairs with his bag in his hand.

"Ain't you goin' to work?" asked the farmer, in surprise.

"No," was the disgusted answer. "I'm goin' to hunt up some place to stay all night."

Quite a Relief.

Timid Youth—I have—come to ask a great favor of you, sir. I—

Stern Parent—Well, cut it short, young man; this is my busy day.

Timid Youth—I love your daughter, sir, and I come to ask her hand in marriage.

Stern Parent—Oh, all right, my boy; take her, and welcome. I thought at first you wanted to borrow money.

THE TEACHER'S FOE

A LIFE ALWAYS THREATENED BY NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

One Who Broke Down from Six Years of Overwork Tells How She Escaped Misery of Enforced Idleness.

"I had been teaching in the city schools steadily for six years," said Miss James, whose recent return to the work from which she was driven by nervous collapse has attracted attention. "They were greatly overworked, especially in the primary department of which I had charge, and I had been doing the work of two teachers. The strain was too much for my nerves and two years ago the crisis came."

"I was prostrated mentally and physically, sent in my resignation and never expected to be able to resume work. It seemed to me then that I was the most miserable woman on earth. I was tormented by nervous headaches, worn out by inability to sleep, and had so little blood that I was as white as chalk."

"After my active life, it was hard to bear idleness, and terribly discouraging to keep paying out the savings of years for medicines which did me no good."

"How did you get back your health?"

"A bare chance and a lot of faith led me to a cure. After I had suffered for many months, and when I was on the very verge of despair, I happened to read an account of some cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The statements were so convincing that I somehow felt assured that these pills would help me. Most people, I think, buy only one box for a trial, but I purchased six boxes at once, and when I had used them up, I was indeed well and had no need of more medicine."

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enriched my thin blood, gave me back my sleep, restored my appetite, gave me strength to walk long distances without fatigue, in fact freed me from all my numerous ailments. I have already taught for several months, and I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Miss Margaret M. James is now living at No. 123 Clay street, Dayton, Ohio. Many of her fellow teachers have also used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and are enthusiastic about their merits. Sound digestion, strength, ambition, and cheerful spirits quickly follow their use. They are sold in every drug store in the world.

BANK OF ANTIOCH.

EDWARD BROOK,
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BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE,
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WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 58 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH
Lv. Chicago. 9:35 AM—No. 5, Daily ex Sunday 10:40 AM
1:30 PM—No. 7, Daily ex Sunday 1:35 PM
4:00 PM—No. 15, Daily
6:00 PM—Daily except Sunday
8:00 AM—Sunday Special
2:45 AM

GOING SOUTH
Lv. Antioch. 6:57 AM—Daily except Sunday 8:50 AM
7:15 AM—No. 14, Daily
11:17 AM—No. 8, Daily ex Sunday 1:35 PM
4:20 PM—No. 6, Daily ex Sunday 6:35 PM
9:38 PM—No. 4, Daily
6:22 PM—Sunday Special
8:40 PM

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halstead Street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.

GEO. KUHAUPT, Agent, Antioch.



LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome. C. M. MURPHY, V. C. J. C. JAMES, Jr., Clerk.

SEQUOIA LODGE, No. 827 A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evening of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome. The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

The End and Beginning.

"Arise, let us go hence."
The twelve heard their Lord, and quickly obeyed.
Together they had sweetly talked and prayed.
Now, stricken! It must no longer be delayed.

"Arise, let us go hence."
The year is past. To you it has been dear?
Your mind, your heart is now oppressed by fear?
He cried the same to you—your duty's clear.

"Arise, let us go hence."
What does it matter that clouds have prevailed?
Is character less worthy because assailed?
Has hope no place because you once have failed?

"Arise, let us go hence."
He stops; not again will he be denied.
Last year you turned away when thus he cried.
It cost you much. Cast out your sinful pride.

"Arise, let us go hence."
Banish the past year from your heart and mind.
Look now upward! onward! and not behind.
There light, joy, peace, and triumph you shall find.
—Chalmers P. Dyke, in New York Observer.

FUTURE SHOULD BE EASY.

Newspaper Man Surely Has Woe Enough on Earth.

The ignorance of the average citizen in regard to the inner workings of a newspaper is something remarkable. Some of them appear to think that everybody on the newspaper, from the office boy to the editor in chief, writes or is responsible for everything that appears in each number. It is not altogether an uncommon experience for a newspaper writer to be accosted on the street, and remonstrated with about a certain item that appeared in his paper. After a brief cross-examination, it becomes apparent that the item referred to was a dispatch from some distant quarter of the globe. Surely, the overworked newspaper man has a lot to put up with. He should have an easy "sit" in the hereafter, whether he works on a glitzy leaf journal, published in Paradise, or an asbestos sheet, published somewhere else. —Los Angeles Times.

Treat Your Kidneys For Rheumatism.

When you are suffering from rheumatism the kidneys must be attended to at once so that they will eliminate the uric acid from the blood. Foley's Kidney Cure is the most effective remedy for this purpose. R. T. Hopkins, of Polar, Wis., writes: "After unsuccessfully doctoring three years for rheumatism with the best doctors, I tried Foley's Kidney Cure and it cured me. I cannot speak too highly of this great medicine." Sold by J. H. Swan.

"Gent" Not Always Vulgar.

At one time the word "gent" was a reputable term for general use. A respectable writer in 1564 tells of "a supper to divers gentlemen of the Gray's Inn, for the great amitie between them and the Middle Temple gents." The diarist Evelyn speaks of the "noise and tumult occasioned by three or four wild gents in drink." Soon after Queen Victoria's accession "gents" became vulgar. Thackeray speaks of it in 1842 as an "affectionate diminutive at present much in use among commercial persons."

Tricolor of France.

The well-known tricolor of France dates from the revolution of 1789.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's**
New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION Price 50c & \$1.00
COUGHS and Colds Free Trial.

Swiftest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

The Northern Lights.
All countless lie the fields of snow,
The valley mists hang deep below,
No earthly damps attain the air,
And all is pure and white and fair.

No stir betrays the wandering breeze,
No whisper from the frozen trees,
They muster still and stark and pale,
A phantom host in silver mail.

And silver studded over all
Is drawn night's velvet purple pall,
And all is peace, the fitful breath
Seems sacrilege in this land of death.

When far athwart the northern pole
The rainbow tinted streamers roll,
The leaguered wizard of the north
Has flung his fiery challenge forth.

And, where across the frozen plain
Lies the grim harvest of the slain,
His icy searchlights coldly sweep
The approaches to his virgin keep.

So are the latitudes too high
In realms of cold philosophy,
And barren wastes, that cannot give
The bread whereby a man may live.

—London Spectator.

LETTER EASY TO ANSWER.

Youth Made Mistake in Using Labor-Saving Device.

A young man was deeply in love, but his advances were very coolly received. In despair he decided to write a letter to the young lady, expressing his deep affection for her. He was by no means brilliant, and letter after letter was torn up in disgust.

He dare not ask his friends to write for him, for he knew them to be quite capable of turning the whole matter into a joke.

At last he hit upon the plan of buying a book of letters. On the finest white paper he carefully copied out the model letter on "Declaration of Love."

The girl, who was very lively, was much amused, and showed it to her friends, one of whom informed her that she had seen it before in print. The letter-book was found, to the intense delight of the cool charmer and her friends, and the poor youth received the following crushing reply:

"I have received your note. Turn over the leaf in your book of ready-made letters, and you will find my answer. Many thanks for saving me so much trouble in replying."—London Answers.

Needless Pother.

It is a reflection on our intelligence that we spend so much time on our food, and so much more time in talking about it. We must eat, of course, but what a needless potter there is about the dishes, and the cookery, and the garnish! — Illustrated London News.

**YAGER'S
GREAT REMOVAL
SALE**
Everything less than cost
**CLOTHES, SHOES
FURNISHINGS**
OPEN EVERY EVENING IN JULY

Waukegan, Ill.

Truths About American Women.

It is strange in the old world what credit is given to us for a tremendous energy and enthusiasm! A writer has many nice things to say of American women: "To hear from Americans, those on the spot, say, at New York and Boston, is like being brought in touch with very eager young people, for whatever the age of the American, he or she is so young at heart, go-ahead, enthusiastic. We of the older nation ought to be glad to get new ideas from them. As she is the best of travelers abroad, so is she the most careful of cooks, the daintiest keeper of furniture and linen at home."

Forced to Starve.

B. F. Leek, of Concord, Ky., says: "For 20 years I suffered agonies, with a sore on my upper lip, so painful sometimes, that I could not eat. After vainly trying everything else, I cured it with Bucklen's Arnica Salve." It's great for burns, cuts and wounds. At J. H. Swan's drug store; only 25c.

Limits to the Value of Religion.

Some years since a meeting was held to discuss selling the Old South Meeting House in Boston. The argument advanced by the advocates of the project was that the land had become too valuable for business to be longer retained for church purposes. The late Charles P. Thompson of the Superior Court bench appeared in opposition, and replied to this argument by saying that he was sorry to learn that real estate had advanced to such a high figure in Boston that God Almighty, couldn't hold a corner lot.

No False Claims.

The proprietors of Foley's Honey and Tar do not advertise this as a "cure cure for consumption." They do not claim it will cure this dread complaint in advanced cases, but do positively assert that it will cure in the earlier stages and never fails to give comfort and relief in the worst cases. Foley's Honey and Tar is without doubt the greatest throat and lung remedy. Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

English Tavern Signs.

A tavern sign seen in various parts of England is "The Dog's Head in a Pot," accompanying the painting of a dog eating out of a three-legged pot, which may seem to mean that the host is kind and his vlands good. Another significant sign is "Five Miles from Anywhere, No Hurry," seen in Hampshire, a pleasant reminder that it is an agreeable place to linger.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases in Every Form—Many People Have Kidney Trouble and Do Not Know It.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

It is the function of the kidneys to filter and purify the blood which is constantly passing through them.

When the kidneys are out of order the other organs are affected immediately and you may have symptoms of heart trouble, stomach and liver trouble, and other ailments, which are all owing to the kidneys being weak and out of order.

If you are sick **Foley's Kidney Cure** will strengthen and build up the worn out tissues of the kidneys so they will act properly and the symptoms of weakness, heart, stomach and liver trouble will disappear and you will be restored to perfect health.

How to Tell If You Have Kidney Trouble.

You can easily determine if your kidneys are out of order by setting aside for 24 hours a bottle of the urine passed upon arising. If upon examination it is cloudy or milky or has a brick-dust sediment or small particles float about in it, your kidneys are diseased and **Foley's Kidney Cure** should be taken at once.

Foley's Kidney Cure is pleasant to take and acts directly upon the parts affected and you begin to feel better at once.

It corrects slight disorders in a few days and it has cured many obstinate cases after other treatment had failed.

Doctors Said He Would Not Live.

Peter Frey, of Woodruff, Pa., writes: "After doctoring for two years with the best physicians in Waynesburg, and still getting worse, the doctors advised me if I had any business to attend to I had better attend to it at once, as I could not possibly live another month, as there was no cure for me. Foley's Kidney Cure was recommended to me by a friend, and I immediately sent my son to the store for it and after taking three bottles I began to get better and continued to improve until I was entirely well."

Two Sizes, 50c and \$1.00.
**SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY
JAMES H. SWAN**

PARTITION OF TIN CANS.

Good Use Army Surgeon in Philip-
pines Made of Refuse.

A new use has been found for old tin cans. Capt. Robert, an army surgeon, attached to a command in Samar, in the Philippines, discovered it. An account says: "The hospital at Borongan was a native two-story house, the best in the place, but with out partitions. It was desirable that there should be an operating room separated from the other rooms, but it was impossible to obtain lumber for the necessary partitions. It occurred to Capt. Robert to utilize the tin cans which had been emptied of hard tack and other portions of the army ration. A lot of tin cans were trimmed and cleaned into square sheets and these were then nailed on framework. In this way enough material was obtained to partition off a practically metal-lined, dust-proof room nine feet by twelve, which was then fitted with a washstand, sterilizing tables and shelves for dressing, all of which, together with the door, were made by men of the command from odd bits of lumber picked up on the 'hike.'"

The Diamond Cure.

The latest news from Paris, is that they have discovered a diamond cure for consumption. If you fear consumption or pneumonia, it will, however, be best for you to take that great remedy mentioned by W. T. McGee, of Vanleer, Tenn. "I had a cough, for fourteen years. Nothing helped me, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery For Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which gave instant relief and effected a permanent cure." Unequaled quick cure, for Throat and Lung Troubles. At J. H. Swan's drug store; price 50c and \$1, guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

The Modern Way.

The ladder of fame he ascended to climb,
He knew of something greater.
For he was a youth of the modern time
And took the elevator.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Bent Her Double.

"I knew no one, for four weeks, when I was sick with typhoid and kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Annie Hunter, of Pittsburg, Penn., "and when I got better, although I had one of the best doctors I could get, I was bent double, and had to rest my hands on my knees when I walked. From this terrible affliction I was rescued by Electric Bitters, which restored my health and strength, and now I can walk as straight as ever. They are simply wonderful." Guaranteed to cure stomach, liver and kidney disorders; at J. H. Swan's drug store; price 50c.

SENT TO OBSERVE BRIDE.

Explicit Instructions Given to a King's Ambassador.

The following directions were given by Henry VII. to the ambassadors he sent to Naples to open negotiations for the hand of Queen Joanna: "To mark and note well the age and stature of the said young queen, and the features of her body, the favor of her visage, the clearness of her skin, the color of her hair; to note well her eyes, brows, teeth and lips; to mark well the fashion of her nose, especially to note her complexion, her arms, hands, fingers, neck, whether she have any sickness, deformity or blemish and whether there appear any hair about her lips or not. Item—That they endeavor them to speak with the said young queen, fasting, and that she may tell unto them some matter at length, and to approach as near to her mouth as they honestly may, to the intent that they may feel the condition of her breath, whether it be sweet or not, and to mark at every time when they speak with her if they feel any savor of spices, rosewater or musk by the breath of her mouth or not. Item—To note the height of her stature and to inquire whether she wear any slippers and of what height they be not deceived in the very height of fashion of her; and if they may come to the sight of her slippers, then to note the fashion of her foot."

MONEY IN VANILLA BEANS.

Five-Acre Plantation Renders Its Own-
er Independent.

The region about Tuxpam, in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, is the natural habitat of the vanilla vine. The land is cleared of underbrush and the vine cuttings, which should be about eighteen inches long, are planted beside suitable trees, left standing for the purpose. As soon as the joints commence to sprout they throw out tendrils, which cling tenaciously to the trees, and soon form climbing vines, which after three to four years, commence to bear. In the fifth year the vine will be in full bearing, and will produce from fifteen to forty beans, each bean worth from 8 to 10 cents Mexican (3.82 to 4.77 cents United States); in certain years the beans have been known to sell as high as 18 cents (8.59 cents) apiece. The cured beans command a much higher price. It is estimated that a five-acre vanilla plantation will yield sufficient income to render its owner independent for the remainder of his life.

COST OF LIVING IN 1797.

Market Report in First Issue of New York Advertiser.

A copy of the first issue of the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated Monday evening, Oct. 2, 1797, is possessed by R. Burns Linderman of Syracuse, N. Y., having been in his family for nearly 108 years. It is a four-page publication, printed daily and put at \$8 a year.

The Price Current gives the prices of commodities of more than 100 years ago. Butter then sold for 14 cents a pound, while beef ranged from \$10 to \$12 a barrel. Flour ranged all the way from \$4.50 to \$8 a barrel. Pig iron was quoted at \$30 to \$32.50 a ton, country bar at \$87.50 to \$95, the same refined at \$100 to \$110, while rolled iron was placed at \$150 to \$155. Oak boards were quoted at \$17.50 per M., and North river pine was the same. Nails cost 12 cents a pound. Brown sugar was sold at 14 and 18 cents a pound, white sugar at 16 and 18 cents, while lump and loaf sugar weighed out at 27 and 29 cents respectively. German steel was then 14 cents a pound.

When Cornishmen Had Tails.

Natives of Devonshire, England, in past centuries used to say that Cornishmen all had tails, asserting that it was a sign of the divine disapproval of their infamy in cutting off the tail of Thomas a Becket's horse. A sixteenth-century writer says: "So hath England in all other lands a perpetual infamy of tales by these written legends of lies, yet can they not well tell where to bestow them truly. An Englishman now cannot travayle in another land by way of merchandise or any other honest occupying, but it is most contumeliously thrown in his teeth that all Englishmen have tails."

Relics of Famous Bastille.

The famous Carnavalet Museum, of Paris, has just received a notable acquisition—the keys of the Bastille and a pair of manacles, which will have a mournful interest for Englishmen. After the destruction of the fortress prison the keys were presented as a memento to Santerre, brewer, soldier and revolutionary leader, in whose family they have remained to this day. His great-granddaughter, Mme. Villain, has now presented them to the museum, together with the manacles, to which this inscription is attached, in the writing of Santerre: "Manacles which were on the wrists of an old man, exhibited in the streets." This old man was an Englishman named Whyte, who, like many another poor prisoner, had become insane in the Bastille.—London Globe.

Rewards Mouse for Alarm.

Edgar Wallace of London, set a trap in his room for a mouse. After he had gone to sleep the trap snapped and he awoke to find the room rapidly filling with gas from a burner that he had left half turned on. He turned off the gas and then opened the trap and released the mouse—a life for a life.

WAS WILLING TO COMPROMISE.

Businesslike Proposition Made by Unfortunate Guest.

The late Gov. Anthony Colby of New London, N. H., did not confine his charities to mere giving, but often invited the poor people of his acquaintance to his fine residence on Academy Hill, where he entertained them.

Among these recipients of his bounty was a simple-minded old fellow named "Ozzy" Whittier, who lived with a son Charles in an adjoining town, and who came once a year for a visit of two days. He was always given a present of \$10 upon his departure.

During one momentous visit "Ozzy" seemed marked with bad luck. He tracked his cowl-like boots over the freshly painted piazza, let the colts loose through a gate open, and narrowly escaped burning the barn while smoking. The climax came when he sat down in the parlor to tell the Governor how sorry he was and how sorry his son Charles would be to know it.

Rocking disconsolately in a big arm chair, he crashed into the center table and overturned it with all its contents. A large astral lamp was demolished, and the oil went over the carpet and some valuable books and drawings with which the table was loaded. "Ozzy" viewed the wreck in dismay, and broke out in fresh lamentations.

"Oh massy me! Guv'nor, massy me! What will Charles say?" he wailed. "I tell ye what, Guv'nor, if ye won't say a word to Charles about it, ye needn't give me but \$5 when I go home to-morrow."

THOUGHT IT TOOK BRAINS.

Dressmaker Surprised When She

Heard Employer Was an Author.
A young woman author recently hired a German dressmaker to do some work for her. The German came to the apartment daily, and after a consultation or a fitting the writer would leave to go about her own business.

"I could see that she was trying to place me," said the author, in telling the story. "When she first came and saw so many pictures and sketches about the house she asked me if I could paint, and I replied in the negative."

"Then she looked around for a piano, and seeing none, asked if I could sing. Again I told her no, and of course it was quite evident that I knew nothing about dressmaking."

"On her last day I decided to end her suspense, so after a little friendly conversation I informed her in vague but impressive terms that I wrote, mentioning one or two things that she recognized. Her honest German face was raised in wonder to mine."

"You don't say, now! You do all dot? But I always thought it took a lot of brains!"—New York Sun.

RUSKS GAVE HIM INSPIRATION.

Aided Wagner Greatly in Composition of "Tristan."

At last Wagner was possessed by "das furchtbare Sehnen," which was essential to the composition of Acts II. and III. of "Tristan." On Nov. 1, he even had thoughts of suicide. He wrote the music with the gold pen presented to him by Mathilde. The third act was written with as great passion as the second. Wagner in his uncomfortable hotel at Lucerne became Tristan tossing on his couch at Kareol. Then we find him weeping while he composes Kurwenal's words, "Auf elger Weid' und Wonne," etc. On May 9, however, he had been sticking for a week over the passage preceding "Sterbend lag ich stumm im Kahn," but the provident Mathilde sent him a package of zwieback. He dipped the "sweet, familiar rusks" in milk and consumed them, and the gates of inspiration were opened again. "God, what the proper rusk can do!" he exclaims. Thus "Tristan" was composed.—Wagner's Letters to Mathilde Wesendonck.

There'll Be No Pile.

An energetic pastor who was making preparations to build a new church received all kinds of advice from parishioners, and the greatest amount came from those who had contributed the least towards the erection of the church. So at the regular services on the following Sunday he said:

"I have been receiving lots of advice during the last few weeks. I have been told by certain members of the congregation that it will not do to have too many fingers in the pie. I can assure you that I will attend to that part of it; there will be no pie."—Montreal Herald.

Flying Fish.

Flying fish are very voracious. In their turn they are preyed upon by barracudas, sharks, dolphins, bill-fish, red-fish and a hundred and one others. Nature has colored the flying fish protectively. The back is a deep blue, merging into the blue of the seas they frequent, so that they are invisible a few feet below the surface, while the underneath is a dazzling white, and to a fish that looks upward must merge into the light falling on the sea. In addition they possess the unique power of flight. Flying fish are about seven inches long and the spread of wings is about equal to their length. The "wing" is of thin, gauzy substance, having stiffening sinews, like the fiber of a leaf, to strengthen it.

In Nashua.

A sprightly young fellow in Nashua determined to throw all his cash in. Cried loudly: "He, ha! Bring me a pate role gras." And disdainfully motioned the waitress. —Fuck.

HOW SHE CHARMED HIM.

Girl Whose Extravagance Won Her a Wealthy Husband.

"If I know how to write stories," says a pension office woman, to the Washington Post, "I'd write one about my cousin Mattie. We're about the same age, and for the last fifteen years we've been earning our own livings. Mattie has been a school teacher, and I've been in office. Every time we met we used to talk about what we meant to do with the money a bachelor uncle of ours was to leave us some day. Mattie always said she intended to spend every cent of her share having a good time that she could remember all the rest of her life."

"If I invest it," she used to say, "I may lose. If I buy a splendid good time with it, nobody can ever rob me of the memory of it."

"Two years ago our uncle died and left each of us about \$4,000. I was too sensible to fool mine away. I put it into suburban lots that I couldn't sell now for more than half what I gave for them. Mattie took four months' leave of absence, bought herself a lovely wardrobe, and went to California for the winter. She said she meant to spend every cent she had in just four months, and she did. When her leave of absence was up she hadn't a penny left. Teaching now? No, sir-ee. She met a very rich man in California and married him. And what charmed the man was the frank way in which she told him about her money and how she was spending it. He said he'd been looking all his life for a woman with good common sense, and Mattie was the only one he'd ever found."

DISCHARGE OF A BIG GUN.

Firing of a Thirteen-Inch Shell a Slight

Never to Be Forgotten.

To see a thirteen-inch gun loaded and fired is a sight not to be forgotten. The projectile is thirteen inches in diameter, three feet in length and weighs 1,100 pounds. The powder charge for target practice is 250 pounds. The cost of each shot is \$500.

When all is ready on the range, the signal siren sounds, there is a blinding flash, a roar like thunder and a jarring shock; then you hear the whining screech of the shell, for all the world like a fast express rounding a sharp curve. The projectile is visible almost from the time it leaves the gun; you see it rip through the target and strike the water beyond, throwing up a column of liquid many feet high.

The shell skips, much like the flat-stone "skipper" of our boyhood, and again a column of water shoots up two miles or more farther out, to be repeated time and again. The shell in its flight can be watched without the aid of a glass for eight miles or more in clear weather.

HIS IDEA OF BANKRUPTCY.

Indian Native Evidently Had Had Painful Experience.

A native of India, who had lost a large amount of money through the insolvency of an English merchant, explained the English insolvency laws as follows: "In Burma the white man who wants to become insolvent goes into business, and gets lots of goods, and does not pay for them. He then gets all the money he can together, say 80,000 rupees (a rupee is 33 cents), and puts all of it except 100 rupees away where no one can find it. With the 100 rupees he goes to a judge of the court and tells him he wants to become bankrupt. The judge then calls all the lawyers together, likewise all the men to whom the white man owes money, and he says: 'This man is insolvent, but he wishes to give you all that he has got, so he has asked me to divide this 100 rupees among you all.' The judge thereupon gives the lawyers 90 rupees, and the remaining 10 rupees to the other men. Then the insolvent goes home to England."

BONES FROM THE SEA.

Dagger Bank the Last Refuge When North Sea Was Making.

In the days when Great Britain and Ireland were one—geologically, not politically—and were part of the continent of Europe, when the Irish sea, the Bristol channel, the English channel, and even the North sea were merely fertile valleys, various prehistoric beasts had a vast field on which to roam.

Edward Martin, in an article in Knowledge, describes how these lands became submerged, and how, when the great North sea plain sank beneath the waves, the Dogger Island, as it may be called, was the last to go.

Here the wild animals would naturally congregate as they were driven little by little from their old haunts by the ever-advancing sea, and here they were all finally entombed when their last resting place disappeared. And now it is a common thing for the trawlers on the famous fishing ground, which is all that remains of the island, to catch among the fish a bone or two which originally formed part of an antediluvian animal.

Indeed, the skeletons are said to be so numerous on the Dogger bank that scarcely a trawl is brought up which does not contain a bone or a tooth of one of the ancient inhabitants of the submerged island.

Church in Farmyard.

Few more curious places for a church could be found than one at Sotuham Delabere, Eng., which stands in the middle of a farmyard. The only means of entrance is by passing through the yard.